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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 140. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 12. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
16th August	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd "	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th "	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th "	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan.	10000
18th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
21st February,	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th "	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st "	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th "	Mantua ..	21000	.....	..
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Calejonia.	8000	.....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
"A" rate "B" rate. "A" rate "B" rate.		
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
" LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 942-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	.....	4th Aug.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	2nd Aug.	12th Aug
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	10th Aug.	2nd Aug.
Penang Maru.	I. Noma	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	I. Noma	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
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York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE

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MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

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FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DUMRA ..	1,695	Thu. 14th August	9 a.m.	Direct
LINGA ..	2185	Fri. 15th Aug	6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 14th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, (Fortnightly),

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 21st "
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	" 4th Sept
†LINDULA ..	3358	" 18th "
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	" 2nd October.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transshipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

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12th August 1913.
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	Rs. a.
Latham and English: System of Treatment. By Many Writers. 4 vols.	63 0
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Hare: Text Book of Practical Therapeutics	15 12
Kerr: Operative Midwifery	15 12
Chapin and Pisek: Diseases of Infants and Children	13 8
Max-Finhorn: Diseases of the Stomach	13 8
Birnbaum and Blacker: Malformations of the Foetus	13 2

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The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

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PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

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Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

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INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 500 and upwards.

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INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA, Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

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7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

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Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. HEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay" bronicle"

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undertakes developing negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

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BRAND.	Price.
	Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2 do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2 do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2 do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0 do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0 do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0 per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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Order books supplied gratis on application.

306

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FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates. Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Flooring Tiles. Marble Mrchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect,

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

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BOMBAY

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

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Authorised Capital	50,00,000
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Special Features.

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72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued.. 6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)	£112,664
Annual Income ...	£1,481,521
Assets	£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies	£29,233,881

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Indian Lives at European Rates. Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

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THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

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962

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(Next to Eastern Bank) POST BOX No. 112.

Manager for India: G. M. Rose.

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

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HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

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POONA NO. 2.	ABU ROAD.
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NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned before FRIDAY, the 15th instant, for the filling in of a small tank at Sankli Street, Byculla. Quantity about 80,000 c. ft. For other particulars and conditions apply to THE LAND MANAGER, Tata Sons and Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 0360

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. Chimanlal Manecklal Badshah has contracted to purchase the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritence, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 61 Meadows Street Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Girgaum Road, formerly called Breach Candy Road without the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of land revenue under Old No. 307, New No. 2083, Old Survey No. 608, and New Survey No. 7945, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D. Ward No. 455, Street No. 1, and containing by admeasurement 611 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Girgaum Paper Mill on or towards the West by the aforesaid Girgaum Road formerly called Breach Candy Road, on or towards the North by the property of Ganpatrao Ramchandra and Moroba Ramchandra and on or towards the South by the property of Keroba Shivram and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1913.

AMIN & DESAI,
0361 Purchaser's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of Bhomia Hiroo late of Bombay Telangu Hindu inhabitant a Moulder in the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway...Deceased.

Bai Jamnabai and Shivmabai both of Bombay Telangu Hindu inhabitants the widow and mother respectively of the deceased abovenamed residing at Kamathipura outside the Fort, the sole legatees named in the Will .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration with the will annexed.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred **and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.**

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 7th day of August, 1913.

BAI JAMNABAI & BAI SHIVMABAI.
Petitioners in person.
0351

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

Gresham Building, Fort.

Funded Capital, Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge.....	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

A WELL ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE with a view to extend its business invite applications from all parts of India from men of position only. For particulars apply MANAGER, General Assurance Society, Ltd. Ajmer.

WANTED.

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CLIENTS to deal in Share and Loan business. Write to—MANILAL CHUNILAL CHOKASHI, Sharebazar, Bombay. 0330.

WANTED—A smart TYPIST, no novice need apply. Pay Rs. 30 per month. Apply to "Ajax," c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

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TO BE LET—Newly painted CHEAP COMPARTMENTS in "Diamond Jubilee Buildings," Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there. 0355

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BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Municipal Stores.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Central Stores (Water Works Stores), Chinchpogly, a large lot of unserviceable stores, consisting of C. I. scrap, gunmetal hydrant, brass scrap ferrule, W. I. hoops of pipes, old rubber stamps, empty drums, barrels, wooden tank, old papers, top bib brass, caps for hydrant and sluices, copper scrap, wire brass, C. I. post, hurricane lamp burners, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Property at Old Nagpada Road.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, at the premises under instructions of Mr. Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed and Mr. Jafferbhoy Somji Parpia and Jenabai widow of Gulamali Peerbhoy Nathoo trustees of the estate of Gulamali Peerbhoy Nathoo the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Fakir Mahomed Peerbhoy Nathoo the mortgager, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 26th day of April, 1910, and further charge dated the 9th day of December, 1910, both made between the said mortagor of the first part and Hajee Ismail Gul Mahomed of the second part, and the said Jafferbhoy Somji and Jenabai of the third part, and the two indentures of further charge dated the 22nd day of April, 1912, and the 1st day of July, 1912, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said Abdul Kadar Hajee Ismail Gul Mahomed of the other part the following property.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual fazendari tenure, with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Old Nagpada Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B. Nos. 3203, and 2403, and Street Nos. 44-50, Old Nagpada Cross Lane and 513-23 Memonwada Road, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the west by Memonwada, Road, on or towards the south by the Old Nagpada Cross Lane, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the north by the house of Shaik Molvi Niza moodin and bearing New Survey No. 3084.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Gamietram and Madan, Solicitors, at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Messrs Gill and Coy's godown at Thomas Street Colaba, and by their order and on account of Messrs. Damjee Hirji and Coy.

84 bales out of 100 full pressed bales good saw ginned Dharwar Cotton, surveyed in the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th August, 1913. 254

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII, of 1878 under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 12th August, 1913, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—Claret, tin plates, soap, tooth powder, advertising matter, chemicals, electric glass shades, Edison's batteries, sundry goods samples, cotton piece-goods, cottonseed, gram husks, copra, cowries, bolts and nuts, paint, cement, alizarine, canvasnose, hoopiran, rattans, iron cisterns, earthenware pipes, waste paper and various other articles.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th August, 1913. 256

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

Complete Programme at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Pictures only at 8-30 p.m.

TWO GREAT FILMS.

"Satan" The Drama of Humanity. | with | Scott to the South Pole.

Both these films are remarkble productions. One reveals the tragedy of the world and the other great South Pole tragedy both created a great sensation when they were produced. "Satan" is a striking story after Milton's "Paradise Lost" and the Scott films are the second of the series and much more interesting than the first, shown some weeks ago.

French Ballet Dancers.

Mdlle Benzoni, assisted by Mdlle Dorion, appears in some charming new dances.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

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SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

Commencing Monday, August 18th.

THE

DALLAS · COMEDY Co.

Monday August 18th.	Played 360 Nights in London 292 Nights in New York. **BABY MINE** Preceded by **THE TOUCH OF TRUTH.** From the Haymarket Theatre, London.
Tuesday August 19th.	Sir J. M. Barrie's Greatest play from the Duke of York's, London. **WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS** Played over 500 nights in New York and Played times innumerable in London and the Provinces.
Wed. & Thurs. 20th & 21st.	**TWO NIGHTS ONLY.** The London & New York greatest success. **THE GLAD EYE** A Screamingly Funny Farcical Comedy.
Friday 22nd	The Hit of the London Season, 1911, **THE MOLLUSC** By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES Played over 500 times at Wyndham's Theatre, London.
Saturday 23rd.	The one and only **CHARLEY'S AUNT** (Still Running) Preceded by **FEED THE BRUTE.** Henry Dallas plays the part originally played by LAWRENCE IRVING in London and principal Provincial Theatres.

Season now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co..

Price of Admission Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.

Commence at 9-30.

Soldiers in Uniform Half price to Rs. 2 & 1 only.

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Henry Alfred Handley Payne Esqr., Solicitor (Messrs. Payne & Co).

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To-Night! To-Night!

A PRETTY POEM PRODUCED IN PICTURES.

"THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN."

BY

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

"The young lambs are bleating in the meadows,
The young birds are chirping in the nest,
But the young, young children they are weeping
In the country of the free."

A touching and pathetic story dealing with the problem of child-labour. Avivid picture that should appeal to all hearts.

Full Programme of other Pictures.

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***Branches:*—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.**

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Rawalpindi, Sirsa and Ambala and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the east Punjab. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme north and at Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in uppe Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.20" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The break in the rains continues; only a few light showers are reported from the west Coast of the Peninsula.

Local rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 11th of August, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of Highest 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of Next 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	93·8	82·6	84	0·00	..	−0·06
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98·8	82·0	73	..	?	?
Rawalpindi	99·9	87·1	80	0·07	13·63	+0·23
Lahore	95·9	77·2	78	..	15·04	+5·87
Sirsa	95·8	74·0	71	0·04	14·75	+7·86
Ambala	94·5	76·9	66	..	20·13	+12·61
Delhi	95·5	78·2	69	..	12·64	−2·14
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99·0	80·5	56	..	6·16	−9·06
Mainpuri	95·8	79·6	71	..	8·41	−5·79
Jhansi	94·6	77·5	63	..	6·38	−15·03
Cawnpore	93·6	80·0	71	..	13·11	−5·01
Allahabad	90·1	79·0	7	..	17·16	−6·49
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	104·1	79·8	68	..	1·46	−0·37
Karachi	87·0	81·0	83	..	10·62	+5·18
Ajmer	92·1	77·7	72	..	7·59	−4·[illegible]
Jaipur	94·2	74·1	67	..	11·42	−1·[illegible]
Kotah	90·6	76·6	83	..	?	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87·5	77·0	80	..	23·54	+13·87
Dwarka	85·8	79·7	83	..	13·35	+2·97
Veraval	82·6	79·3	85	..	23·68	+10·87
Rajkot	90·1	71·3	73	..	12·31	+3·17
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para.	90·0	75·8	81	..	29·30	+12·39
Surat	86·9	78·6	79	..	49·29	−0·94
Ahmedabad	89·6	75·7	83	..	24·95	+3·43
Deesa	89·3	75·4	86	..	22·46	+7·5
Neemuch	82·9	71·0	89	..	16·49	+0·69
Indore	81·1	69·1	84	..	36·83	+12·17
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88·3	72·8	81	..	24·13	−8·57
Saugor	83·3	70·1	79	..	15·12	−2·90
Hoshangabad	82·6	71·6	84	..	39·20	+1·14
Khandwa	84·4	72·1	82	..	31·28	+14·90
Akola	88·7	73·2	72	..	19·13	+1·10
Amraoti	87·3	72·8	79	..	26·67	+7·94
Nagpur	83·6	73·3	74	..	30·93	+3·43
Chanda	93·5	76·0	79	..	30·62	+0·99
Raipur	87·7	75·6	80	..	27·89	−0·60
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85·9	78·6	84	0·10	60·44	+11·24
Ratnagiri	85·8	78·5	80	..	58·61	−13·31
Mormugao	85·5	75·7	95	..	71·20	+1·55
Karwar	84·2	76·5	94	0·20	74·23	−13·36
				0·03		
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88·9	69·1	71	..	10·67	+0·25
Ahmednagar	86·6	65·0	70	..	6·71	+7·19
Poona	83·0	69·3	79	..	20·88	+7·43
Sholapur	93·3	71·1	69	..	9·69	−6·94
Bijapur	93·2	69·3	73	..	8·55	−1·96
Belgaum	77·4	65·5	90	0·05	27·04	−2·00
Aurangabad	87·4	69·7	77	..	15·45	−2·00
Nizamabad	90·9	75·7	72	..	28·20	+1·75
(Indur).						+9·28
Hyderabad	90·8	75·2	66	..	10·78	−1·99
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84·6	74·8	87	0·10	66·92	−7·74
Calicut	84·8	77·6	92	..	41·55	−11·42
Cochin	86·2	77·3	83	..	50·43	+3·73
Colombo	86·5	77·3	86	..	42·01	−1·97
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	99·2	81·2	76	..	5·96	−6·93
Bellary	97·5	73·3	58	..	3·67	−1·31
Cuddapah	100·0	80·5	52	..	4·14	−5·03
Madras	99·3	81·5	66	..	3·39	−4·24
Bangalore	87·3	66·9	80	..	8·17	−0·47
Coimbatore	89·9	72·3	81	..	2·79	−0·61
Trichinopoly	95·6	79·3	57	..	1·28	−2·39
Negapatam	95·7	79·7	79	..	1·15	−3·36

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, August 11.

The depression which continues in Bihar, has given some heavy falls, but is decreasing in intensity. The Arabian Sea monsoon again has given practically no rain and the amount of cloud is much less than usual except in North-east India and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal and Bihar; fairly general in Upper Burma; local in Orissa, the North-west Frontier Province, Mysore and South-east Madras. A few falls also have occurred in East United Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Moulmein, Diamond Island and Bhamo two inches; Toungoo three; Dibrugarh one and a half; Sibsagar one; Cherrapunji fourteen; Naraingunj one and a half; Barisal four; Jessore and Dinajpur one; Purnea four; Darbhanga ten; Patna five; Gaya one and a half; Gorakhpur three-quarters; Parachinar one; Cherat a quarter; Madura one and a half.

Forecast:—No great change.

S. S. Ocean:—The steamer Ocean, which arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, reports very strong weather in the Bay of Bengal.

S. S. Schildturm:—The Hansa Line steamer Schildturm, which arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Karachi, reports Northern part of the Arabian Sea fresh monsoon and heavy sea.

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures."

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 10th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.			
Fahr		inches	29·762
Temperature of Air ..		degrees	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer..	.. ..		77·5
Dew Point	.. ..		75·9
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..		0·817
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) ..	.. ..		7·6
Maximum temperature of Air..		degrees	85·9
Minimum do. do.	.. ..		79·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			SW, WSW, SSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	miles	134
Fall of Rain	.. ..	inches	0·00
Total fall during month..	.. ..		1.04
Total fall during year ..	.. ..		60·43
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th August	.. ..		0·01

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 11th August 1913 was 29·954 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.					
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
	August	h.	m.		f.	in.
Tues.	12	m	7	16	24	7
		m	6	29 a	24	3
Wed.	13	m	8	52	25	0
		m	7	59 a	25	10
Thurs.	14	m	9	48	26	7
		m	9	14 a	24	1
Fri.	15	m	10	30	27	1
		m	10	9 a	24	8
Sat.	16	m	11	6	27	6
		m	10	54 a	25	3
Sun.	17	m	11	37	27	9
		m	11	31 a	25	9
			0	4 a	27	10

1913	Low water.					
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
	August	h.	m.		ft.	in.
Tues.	12	m	11	57	21	2
		m	1	24 a	17	5
Wed.	13	m	1	15	17	7
		m	2	58 a	21	3
Thurs.	14	m	2	20	17	7
		m	3	59	20	7
Fri.	15	m	3	16	17	5
		m	4	41 a	19	10
Sat.	16	m	4	4	17	2
		m	5	14 a	19	2
Sun.	17	m	5	43 a	18	7
		m	5	20	16	1
			6	10	18	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
12. (Tues.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9 m
13. (Wed.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8 m
14. (Thurs.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 8 m
15. (Fri.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7 m
16. (Sat.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7 m
17 (Sun.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h. 23.7 m. P. M.; New Moon. August 2nd, 6h 28·1 m. P. M., First quarter. 9th, 9h. 33.0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th. 11h. 57,0 m. A. M.

MRS. LLOYD GEORGE

CHANCELLOR'S TRIBUTE TO HIS WIFE.

Mrs. Lloyd George was entertained at dinner on July 23, at the Trocadero Restaurant, and was presented with a replica of the portrait of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, painted by Mr. Christopher Williams, which was handed to Mr. Lloyd George at the National Liberal Club recently. Mrs. Lloyd George was the guest of the subscribers to the presentation fund. Sir Vincent Evans, who presided, read the following extract from a letter he had received from Mr. Lloyd George:

Believe me, I appreciate very deeply the great kindness which prompts my friends to present to the brave little woman who is my wife this portrait of the troublesome person whom she has stood by through good and evil report. . . . I could not say that in public—it would break me down; yet I could not say less without doing her an injustice.

Mr. Ellis Griffith, M. P. (Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department), said he believed no public man had been more fortunate in the possession of a wife than the Chancellor of the Exchequer. There was one thing she had not forgotten, that was the simplicity of her Welsh heart, for whether she was in Downing-street or Criccieth she was the same person, and she had not suffered from being in her high position. If Mr. Lloyd George had married any other woman, things might have gone differently with him, but he married a Welsh woman who sympathised with him, and she was a tremendous asset to him in his public and private life.

Splitting headache, no interest, no meal and family coming home. Take Stearns' Headache Cure. Immediate relief, brain clear, everything pleasant.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Agust 11th

S. S.	Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta July 27
S. S.	Baroda	Horsor of	Busreh July 29.
S. S.	Dumra	Burbridge	Busreh July 31.
S. S.	Schildturm	Kloppenburg	Karachi August 8.
S. S.	Strathgyle	Brown	Karachi August 8.

The following vessels obtain her portclearance on Monday :—

S. S.	Euryalus	Williams	Calcutta.
S. S.	Washington	Hofmann	Port Said for order.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Durna for Persian Gulf.
" Schildturm for New York.
" Strathcarron for Baltimore.
" Strathgyle for Philadelphia.

S. S. Ocean :—The steamer Ocean, 2460 tons, Captain T. L. Ohristiansen, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Calcutta July 27th with a Cargo of Coal.

S. S. Baroda :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Baroda, 1899 tons, Captain A. Harscroft, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Busreh July 29th with a general Crago and passengers.

S. S. Dumra :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. D. Burbridge, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Busreh July 31st with a general Cargo and passengers.

S. S. Schildturm :—The Hansa Line steamer Schildturm, 3186 tons, Captain D. Kloppenburg, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Karachi, August 8th with a general Cargo.

S. S. Strathgyle :—The steamer Strathgyle, 2837 tons, Captain P. Brown, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Karachi August 8th with balast.

S. S. Washington :—The steamer Washington, 2659 tons. Captain F. Hofenann, will sail to-day for Port Said for order, with balast.

S. S. Euryalus :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Euryalus, 2308 tons, Captain R. L. Williams, will sail today for Calcutta, with a general Cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MONDAY, August 11, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed. Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A. Begum	Dooby	T. M. & Co
B. Benin	Cole	J. F. & Co
C. & E. Culina	Faramharson	M. M. & Co.
D. & E. Thornbeck	Foster	M. M. & Co.
F. Surada	Alton	M. M. & Co.
G. Kanzler	Schapp	A. S. & Co.
H. Umzumbi	Robertson	W. & A. G. Co
K. Astoria	Horan	J. F. & Co.
M. Nyanza	McAlliste	T. M. N. Co.
N. Delmod	Winter	J. F. & Co.
O. Purnea	Williams	M. M. & Co.
P. Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co.
Q Bahrein	Grant	Arab Steamer.

V. DOCK.

1. Sahara	Park	J. F. & Co
2. Elzsia	Coverley	W. & A. G. & Co.
4. Nagpoon Maru	Kamoshita	N. Y. K
5. Rimini	Chilton	J. F. & Co
6. City of Swarta	McNeil	K. N & Co.
7. Schuarzfels	Styrchic	W. & A. G. & Co
8. Tannenfels	Gordes	W. & A. G. & Co.
9. Quilos	Cole	M. M. & Co.
10. & 11. Dewanha	Heckey	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
12 & 13. Caledonia	Dawell	P. & O. S. N Co
14. Linga	Butler	M. M. & Co.
15. Orissa	Rutne	K. N. & Co.

Offside Q.

Budrie	Fisher	Arab Steamer.

H. W. P. D.

Indravati	Esmail	B. S. N. & Co.
Mahanadi	Ebrahim	B. S. N. & Co
Kaveri	Mahomed	B. S. N. & Co.
Ponani	Vallji	B. S. N. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Gallia	Jones	J. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Blake	Hill	A. V. & Co.
China	Tocqua	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Crossfels	Sockein	W. & A. G. & Co.
Euryalus	Williams	M M & Co
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Kasara	Morrison	M. M. & Co.
Kowsik	Brewis	Arab Steamer.
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kirthfield	Dermody	T. M. & Co,
Mildenfels	Heckel	W. & A. G. & Co.
Ocklabaria	Raddock	M. M. & Co.
President	Schutt	A. Strande is & Co.
Redbridge	Vassery	W. & A. G. & Co.
Saaid	Bousfield	Arab Steamer.
Strathcarron	Hutchinson	T M. & Co.
Singu	Morrison	Shaw Wallace & Co.
Strathlyre	Cann	W. & A. Z. & Co.
Wartenfels	Reimers	W. & A. G. & Co.

FULL WEATHER WOBKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 9th August 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

No excuse for the pale and anaemic —Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes.

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 11.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market opened firm today but closed weak. The opening rate was Rs. 94-4, gradually improved and touched Rs. 96-5, but closed weak at Rs. 96-4. (Sellers). The business done was only on a moderate scale.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds declined to Rs. 102-12.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady but the undertone was weak.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 647-8, but closed at Rs. 641-4.

David declined to Rs. 570.

Crescent were placed at Rs. 145.

Centrals improved to Rs. 2,140 and Ahmedabad Advance to Rs. 955.

Kohinoor stood at Rs. 815.

Finalays were placed at Rs. 368-12 and Swans at Rs. 306-4.

Phoenix declined to Rs. 166-4.

Petits were quoted at Rs. 3,155.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,490 but closed at Rs. 1,485.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 190.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 95 and Deferred to Rs. 196-8.

Bank of Bombay Shares improved to Rs. 1,670.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 11th.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Barely Easy.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	1,000

Future delivery prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
A. S.	6.12	6·07
S. O.	6·03	5·98
O. N.	5·99	5·94
N. D.	5·94	5·89
D. J.	5·94	5·89
J. F.	5·96	5·90
F. M.	5.96	5·91
M. A.	5·98	5·92
A. M.	5·99	5·93

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 12

Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 7 A.M. on the Maidanin front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A. M.

Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne at Head-Quarters today Tuesday the 12th inst. at 6. 45. P. M.

II.-The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7. A. M. at Head-Quarters.

Recruits Parade.—"G" Company recruits will parade on Wednesday the 13th Instant at 7. 30. A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress :—Mufti.

Arms and Accontrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6-30, P. M.

Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders.

August 16th Saturday, (holiday) August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd Wednesday (holiday).

Lectures.—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194 dated 23rd July 1913 Major M. P. Phelps, 1st Bn. the Sherwood Foresters will give a lecture to-day the 12th August 1913 at the R. G. A. Lecture Room at 7-15 P.M. Subject :—The March on Ulm up to and including the surrender of Ulm, on the 20th October 1805

All officers and members of volunteer Units are invited to be present.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

III. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 13th instant at 7. P. M. at Head-Quarters.

Subject :—Defence of Detached Posts.

All ranks are invited to attend.

Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows :—L. C. Buckhurst, E. W. Thyer, P. F. Murphy, S. A. Marder, H. A. Murphy, E. G. Fergusson, W. Norton, [illegible] P. Williams, "F" Company.

M. O. Angelo, "A" Company.

BOMBAY ARTILERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 11.

Regimental Orders by Lieut—Colonel The Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

180 *Parades.*—Tuesday 12th Instant. Semaphore Signalling Class, Head Quarters at 7 P. M

181 *Lectures.*—Thursday 14th instant. Second Lecture in first Aid, Head Quarters at 9-30 P. M.

182 *Brigade Lectures.*—The following is published for information :—

Monday 11th instant ; Lieut. R. H. Stranger 1st Bn, the Sherwood Forester will deliver a lecture on, "The Theory of Rifle Fire' B. V. A. Head Quarters at 7-15 P. M. Tuesday 12th instant, Major M. P. Phelps, 1st Bn, the Sherwood Foresters will deliver a lecture on, "The March on Ulm up to and including the Surrender of Ulm" R. G.A. Lecture Room at 7-15 P. M. Officers and Members of Volunteer Corps' are invited to attend. Dress :-Both lectures :—

"Plain Clothes".

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 11.

The local cotton market continues quite narrow, with no new feature in as much as speculation continues to be absolutely dormant and crop reports in America are still believed to be in the same favourable groove, though if it is really so one cannot ignore the fact that there is no hedge selling yet.

The local market is idle and featureless, and the unsold stocks are dwindling fast; we at this stage do not make more than 300,000 bales all told, and the stocks in the hands of the local spinners not more than two months' consumption, so we shall have to content ourselves on the present stocks with very little to come from upcountry till November next. We might only suggest to the local spinners "Forethoughts spare After-thoughts."

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H. G. Bengals ..		223-24	..	25 1-4
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	236	..	..	do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	235	..	..	do
G. M. Khandeish ..	244	234	..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Veotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Fulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair staple..	260	..	..	do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	225	..	..	25-8-13
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Fair Good staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nanded ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	..	4732-74	..	25-3-14
D ..	..	..	..	..
D .. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
.. Bhownagar ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	241	..	25-8-13
Western Churka ..	..	251	..	do.
M. G. Western ..	..	255	..	do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	269	..	do,
M. G. Compte ..	..	251	..	do.
.. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
.. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Rajapore ..	..	..	..	..

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

Mr. S. Buxton, in a printed answer to a question by Mr. Croft, has supplied the following statement as to the total value of imports into various countries in 1882 and 1912.

	1882.	1912	Increase in 1912 over 1882. Per cent.
	Million £	Million £	
United Kingdom	413.0	744.6	80
United States	156.8	378.8	132
Germany	153.9	525.9	242
France	192.9	318.0	65
Belgium	64.3	182.9	184
Japan	5.5	63.1	1,047
Australia	34.2	76.4	123
Canada	22.8	137.7	504
New Zealand	8.3	18.8	126
South Africa	11.4	38.8	240

It is added that the figures for Germany, France, Belgium, and Canada relate to imports for consumption. In the remaining cases they relate to total imports. The figures for South Africa and Australia for 1912 are not entirely comparable with those for 1882, at which date the Union of South Africa and the Commonwealth of Australia had not been constituted.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When P.V. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,670
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	67-8 X D
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1.7-40
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1.450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	7½ o/-	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	0	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10, ..	..	0%	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	64/5
Standard Bank Rs. 50 ..	..	..	30
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan. Aug	14 o/-	252
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/-	301
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/-	28
The Poona Bank: ..			
(Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/-	40
(New issue) Rs. 15..	do.		13
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/-	173
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank £ 12	Oct. Apl	10 o/-	2.0
Mercantile Bank £ 12 A	..	7 o/-	42
£ 12 B	do.	7 o/-	42
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	44	60
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4	New	3	60
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/-	..

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc..	May-Oct.	45		950
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..		117
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..		240
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30		740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25		3,25
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12		475
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55		1,25
Chatia ..	Mar.-Sep.	50		76-5
Choori Silk ..	..	20		755
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50		1,510
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.		440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.		190
Coorla ..	April	40		650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep	5		145
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8		267-8
David ..	May-Nov	20		570
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8		195 4
Emperor Edward ..	..	25		450
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep	..		140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20		641 4
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60		1.0.0
Finlay Mills ..	..	15		370
Gold Mohur ..	..	25		420
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep	45		660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15		475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60		1,525
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.		115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4		105
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40		60 X D
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct	60		1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5		170
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.		150
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	8		137-8
Jewraj Baloe ..	May	16		440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		250
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec.	25		900
Knatao ..	May-Nov	45		1,190
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	95		815
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60		1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75		1,485
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60		2000
Manekjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50		3,155
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.		100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115		3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30		105
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9		252.8
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35		1.08
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July.	7½		167-8
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.		100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50		2.6
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35		4.00
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250		4.0.0
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..		70
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45		1,455
Sun ..	Oct.	..		126.4
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15		220
Swan ..	New O	12½		306-4
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50		1,715
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,447
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.		135
Vishnu Cotton ..	..	Nil.		465
Western India ..	Sept.	45		630
Mysore Spinning ..	[illegible]	15		95..

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R	R.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,80
Albert, Kurrachee ..	..	45	50
Brcul's Cawnpore ..	..	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Port ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	137/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	13¾
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Manmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Maduva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	870
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	88-8
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	552-8
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Vaikari, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	5½	690
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	60/0	13
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	97
Dhond Baramati Rs.80		4 o/o	121
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	140
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	605
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	4½ o/o	105

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	15
All India U. I. Co.. Rs. 20 ..	August	Nil.	13
Bamankus ..	..	..	4
Back Bay ..	..	..	94 X D
Badhwar ..	..	..	35 C D
Barod Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	675 X D
Bo. Buma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	177
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	Feb.-Aug	..	1/1
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	3	23
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2	96½
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	5 6 %	23-8
Central I. M. Co., Ld..	April	20%	275
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Jun. Sep.	30 H.yr. 8	29½
Delhi Flour ..	..	30	450
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.	..	30	115
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	Dec.	30 1½	500
Indian Jute Co. Ltd. G Old 10 / New 25 / Issue	..	..	20
Indian Jute Co. Ltd. P	..	..	100
John Kberis & Co. ..	March. Oct.-Jul	7 % 13	101
Jost' Fans supply Co. Rs. 50.	July. do.	10 % 12½	200 50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175..	..	..	183
Karrachee Lauding Rs. 75.	July	..	107½
Marks & Co. ..	..	..	101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	100
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	Nil.	70
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..	7 %	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50. ..	May July	20 %	405
Phillips & Co. ..	Sep.	Rs. 5½	35
Port Canning Co. ..	..	40	880
Shivrajpur Syad. etc..	..	10 %	23
Shivrajpur Debs. ..	..	8 %	300
Sidar Carbic G's. Co	Mar.-Aug	..	96
Soundy & Co. ..	..	..	nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. O / D / P	Jan. & July	..	95 196/8
Tata Hydro Electric P 600	..	..	172
Thacker & Co. ..	..	4 %	1147-8
TelephonCo ..	May,	24 %	925
Treacher & Co. ..	July	Rs. 2½ Rs. 15	198 X D 66 992-8 X D 492-8 X D

Buyer S—Seller Nom.Nominal Prices
CD—Com.didend XD—Mr.dividend

GREAT DETECTIVE FEAT.

HOTEL TRAP FOR A SUSPECT.

The four men charged in connection with the Berkeley Hotel robbery, when £6,000 in money and jewellery was stolen from a safe, were all sentenced at the Old Bailey on July 24, to penal servitude, says the "Daily Maily." The prisoners were :—

Stephen Sharman, twenty-seven, tailor, fourteen years.

William Fell, thirty-eight, painter, fourteen years.

James Sharman, thirty-five, stoker, ten years.

Arthur James, twenty-six, night porter, seven years.

Arthur James and James Sharman, it was stated, were employed in the hotel. An impression of the key of the safe was taken by Arthur James and given to Fell. On the night of the robbery Stephen Sharman and Fell were admitted to the hotel by the lift at the Berkeley-street entrance. Arthur James opened the safe, took out the jewellery and money, and handed them to James Sharman.

Gowers, a night porter, was cruelly assaulted, said Mr. C. F. Gill, K.C., for the prosecution. Three of the accused then went through the farce of tying up Arthur James, marking his neck with scratches, and gagging him. Gowers was very securely bound and gagged. He was found by the police in a lamentable condition. Arthur James had made a very full confession implicating the other men, James Sharman had said: "I ought to have thought of home before I listened to my brother Steve. I was led like a lamb."

Inspector Fowler gave evidence of previous convictons of Fell and Stephen Sharman.

PISTOL FOR BLINDING DOGS.

Detective-Sergeant H. Weston said that Fell was a member of a gang of burglars, one of whom carried a pistol loaded with ammonia for blinding dogs. For three months the witness was detailed to watch Fell's movements. Fell would leave home in the morning, followed by detectives, and would walk about until he came to a rank where there was only one cab. By taking that cab he managed to elude them. Sometimes he left home dressed as a painter, and sometimes he would go away "with a frock coat and an opera hat."

Mr. Justice Ridley, in passing sentence, said he believed Stephen Sharman and Fell were the instigators of the offence, and they were the only two actually concerned with the assault on Gowers. The judge paid a high compliment to the tact and discretion with which the police had handled the case.

DETECTIVES' TRAP.

The arrest and conviction of the men were the result of a very clever detective feat.

When the detectives under Chief Inspector Fowler and Inspector Carlin were called to the hotel, a searching inquiry soon convinced them that the story James told of the attack on himself was not quite accurate as it should be. Inspectors Fowler and Carlin evolved a theory that at least one of the thieves was connected with the hotel, and this proved its accurracy in a remarkably short time. From Gowers it was impossible to obtain information; he was too badly injured, and he was quite in the dark as to his assailants. The detectives' only hope was that James would provide them with a definite clue. He was permitted to resume work at the hotel, but instead of being reinsteated as night watchman, he was given duties in which he was kept under constant observation.

About three weeks after the theft the watchman who had suspended James attempted to dislodge a rat from a radiator behind which it had taken refuge, and in doing so he found a bag containing £145 in gold and certain papers, which were recognised as part of the contents of the rifled safe. The detectives marked every coin, and then restored the bag to its hiding place.

James was then told, without being acquainted of the discovery, to resume his duties as night porter. He did so, and the officers did not have to wait long. He was seen to take £5 from the bag, and when "shadowed" to a pawnbroker's shop he was detected in the act of redeeming a pledge with two of the marked sovereigns. On arrest he turned King's evidence, and at the same time admitted that quite unknown to his accomplices, he had taken the bag containing the £145 as a little "extra."

END OF A LONG CHASE.

With James's betrayal of his accomplices, and with other information, it was not long before the police were able to arrest Fell and James Sharman, but Stephen Sharman led them a long chase. They followed him to Brighton, Westcliff, and other coast resorts, but were always just too late to arrest him. It was not until Scotland Yard invited the aid of the Press that he was secured. Within a few hours of his portrait being published in the London "Evening News" he was apprehended at Kingston-on-Thames.

In police circles the work of Chief Inspector Fowler and Inspector Carlin has won the highest praise.

KASAGRA *the laxative that cures —is the best remedy ever offered for the cure of constipation and bowel torpidity. Superior to all kinds of purgatives.*

PRISONER MURDERED IN JAIL.

WARDERS CONVICTED OF GRIEVOUS HURT.

MEAN AND COWARDLY CRIME.

Sir Henry Richards, Kt. K. C., Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Tudball delivered judgment last week in the case that had arisen out of the murder of a prisoner in the District Jail at Saharanpur on the 6th September 1912, in which two warders of the said Jail, Ghansham and Mahabir, had been convicted by the Session Judge of Saharanpur under Section 304, I. P. C., and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each, says the "Pioneer." It appears that a prisoner Mithan who had been looked up in a solitary cell on the evening of the 5th September 1912, was found dead on the morning of the 6th September 1912. On that date the Civil Surgeon who was the Superintendent of the Jail was not at the headquarters and the Jail was temporarily in the charged of Mr. Abdul Latif, Deputy Magistrate. He came to the Jail at 7-30 a.m. and found the body of Mithan, said to have been suspended from an iron bar in his cell, and took charge of the body and the pieces of string he found round the neck and on the shoulders. At about 9-30 a.m. Dr. Chanan Singh, the Assistant Civil Surgeon, came to the Jail and saw the body. He held a *post mortem* examination on the body and in his opinion death was due to asphyxia by hanging. There were two departmental enquiries, but in those nobody came forward to depose that the prisoner met with his death by violence. An officer who was deputed from the C.I.D., first brought to light a body of evidence consisting of the statements of persons who were inmates of the Jail at the time showing that Mithan was done to death by two warders of the Sharanpur Jail, Ghansham and Mahabir, who had brutally assaulted him on delicate parts of the body for the purpose of making him give up gold beads or coins which he had the capacity to keep concealed in his throat. On this evidence the two warders were sent up for trial on a charge of having caused grievous hurt and sentenced on conviction to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

They appealed to the Court of Sessions at Saharanpur with the result that the learned Sessions Judge holding the case to be one exclusively triable by that court set aside the whole of the previous proceedings and directed the case to be committed to his Court. The trial in the Court of Sessions resulted in conviction under Section 304 and sentences of five years' rigorous imprisonment. One of the prisoners appealed from Jail and his appeal came before a learned Judge of the High Court who directed that notice should be sent both to him and to this accused to shaw cause why the convictions should not be altered to one under Section 302, I.P.C. and sentences enhanced accordingly.

SENTENCES ENHANCED.

At the hearing before the High Court Mr. William Wallach represented the Crown and Mr. Nehal Chand, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Satya Chandra Mukerji, Vakil, represented the appellant Ghansham. The other prisoner was unrepresented. The hearing lasted two days. The learned Chief Justice in delivering the judgment of the Court recounted the above facts and stated that Their Lordships believed that Mithan met his death by violence, and the assault on a captive by his warders was a mean and cowardly crime. It was no doubt attempted to give this death the appearance of a death by hanging, but any one who examined the pieces of string which were found on the body of the deceased would have no difficulty in discarding the theory of suicide by hanging: The crime must have been committed by some persons on the staff of the jail and therefore this elaborate attempt at cloaking it. Their Lordships agreed with the Sessions Judge and the assessors in believing the evidence of the witness who deposed to the assault by the two warders and came to the conclusion that the prisoners were rightly convicted. At the same time Their Lordships thought that they did not intend to cause the death of Mithan, as their object would have been defeated by his death. Their Lordships thought that the sentences passed in this case were inadequate having regard to the nature of the crime and the order of the Court was that the sentences be enhanced to one of seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

CROUPIER AS COUNT.

A Belgian croupier, M. Corberon, who is the grandson, on his mother's side, of a barber and lemonade seller and a cook, is the chief character in a curious German peerage story, says a Berlin correspondent. According to the "Tageblatt," he claims a Belgian countship and a Geman mediatised principality, with a seat in the Prussian House of Peers.

The title is that of the recently deceased Count Edgar de Launoy Clervause, Prince Rheinawaldeck in the German peerage. The Count originally married Marie Anne Corberon, once a well-known Nancy beauty and the daughter of a barber, who had been in turn admired by King Peter of Servia during his stay at Marienbad, by the Russian Grand Duke Constantine, and by Major Esterhazy. Her son, acknowledged by the Count, has successively been croupier and casino proprietor in Rotterdam, Maastricht, Paris, and Ostend.

COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

SIR C. SANKARAN NAIR'S PLEA.

Sir C. Sankaran Nair, presiding at a meeting held in Madras last week, put forth the following plea for compulsory elementary education :—

As regards the other matter, elementary education, there I am perfectly free to speak, and I tell you that, unless we have in this country elementary education compulsory, practically we shall never be able to get on. That reform is necessary not only in the interest of a foreign Government to remove misapprehensions and things of that sort, it is necessary not only to remove our ignorance but it is necessary also for a far higher purpose. If it is necessary that there should be evolution of mental and moral consciousness, without education you cannot have it. It is possible that if a certain section of the people are alone educated if, as it was in India in the old days, only one section of the people were educated, if in England as it is now only the wealthy people who are able to receive education they may by their intelligence, ability and capacity be able to provide material comforts in which all might share. Although we do not know the mechanism of railway engines and all the other inventions, all of us share in the benefits accruing from their discoveries, but that is a very different thing from saying that you yourselves become elevated thereby either mentally or morally. In the race that has received universal education, almost compulsory education from time out of mind, that is Chinese, where education is far more general than that prevailing in any other race of the world, they say that those children understand things much more easily and that they are capable of receiving impressions much better and that they are far more highly evolved than the children of any other race. That is the report of those who are competent to pronounce an opinion on the subject. The fact that some of our own men have been highly educated will not tend to mental and moral evolution of the rest of the people. All of us must have education and eventually education must come and will come if we want. The question is whether the people of the country as a whole, have not so grasped the necessity of the question that they are prepared to to force it on a hesitating Government. You know the nature of the English Government not here alone, but even in England. A question may be very important and it may transcend all other questions that are coming up before them, but the Government, as a rule, do not turn their attention to it because they think sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. They have so many men working in Parliament whose representations they turn their attention to, and the questions which are not pressed upon them they give the go-by and they think that if a question is sufficiently important, there will be men enough in the country to press it on them. Till then they seem to imagine that they will consider only

SPORTING LIBEL CASE.

WOOTTON v. SIEVIER.

CHARGES FOUND UNTRUE

ONE FARTHING DAMAGES.

The racing libel action ended on July 23 in a verdict for the plaintiff for a farthing damages.

Not for years has there been a case which has excited greater interest in Turf circles, and such a large crowd gathered in the Strand outside the Law Courts on the last day to await the result that extra police had to be called to regulate the traffic, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Mr. Sievier had a great ovation on leaving after the jury had returned their verdict. Hundreds of people forced their way into the forecourt of the building and surged around him shaking his hand and patting him on the back. An attempt was made to lift him shoulder high, but this could not be effected as the crowd was so large. It was with the greatest difficulty that he was able to press his way to a taxi-cab. As the cab drove off, the crowd cheered, and continued shouting "Bravo, Bob!" for several minutes.

The plaintiff in the action was Mr. Richard Wootton, the well-known Epsom trainer, and the defendants Mr. Robert Standish Sievier, the "Winning Post" (1906), Ltd., and the printers of the paper. The chief libels were that plaintiff was one of a ring of trainers who pre-arranged the results of races, and that he instructed his jockeys to pull horses when he did not wish them to win. These allegations were denied, and the jury agreed they were untrue.

The hearing of the action began before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury on July 14, and the jury retired just before 6 o'clock on July 23. In half an hour they returned and the foreman asked the judge if it were necessary for them to answer all the four questions left to them.

His lordship replied that it was, explaining that a general verdict would not be sufficient, in view of the fact that the case might be carried to the Court of Appeal. As regarded question No. 2 (whether the words were honest comment on matters of public interest) he had already ruled that the matter was one of public interest, and therefore it would be unnecessary for the jury to express any opinion in that respect.

APPLAUSE IN COURT.

In reply to a further query Mr. Justice Darling said that he would not have put the question with reference to malice but for the fact that counsel for the plaintiff had asked him to do so.

The jury again retired, and returned at 7-15. The questions finally left to the jury and the answers which they returned were:—

Are the words complained of true in substance and fact?—No.

Are the words complained of, in so far as they are comment on facts, truly stated, fair and honest comment?—No.

If so, were they published without malice?—Yes.

What damages, if any?—One farthing.

The verdict was received with applause, which was renewed when the jury added:

We wish to call the attention of the Jockey Club to the remarks made by the learned judge on the question of riding with short stirrup leathers.

Mr. R. Bankes, K.C., (for the plaintiff) asked for judgment.

Mr. Justice Darling: Yes.

Mr. Schiller (for the "Winning Post"): I wish formally to ask your lordship whether, in the circumstances of the case, the plaintiff ought not to be deprived of his costs.

His Lordship: I think I can see exactly why the jury did not give more damages. Anyone who read the evidence can see that. I shall not interfere with the ordinary course of law. (Cheers.)

This means that the plaintiff will have judgment for one farthing, with costs.

Counsel for the plaintiff were Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., Mr. Ralph Bankes, K.C., and Mr. H. A. McCardie (instructed by Messrs. Lewis and Lewis); the "Winning Post" and the printers were represented by Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., Mr. Schiller, and Mr. Ben Hart (instructed by Messrs. Wontner and Sons); and Mr. Sievier conducted his own case.

FINAL SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Marshall Hall then addressed the jury for the "Winning Post," and suggested that it was not so much a case of Wootton, v. Sievier as the Public against Wootton. Plaintiff's counsel would, no doubt, attack Mr. Sievier for not going into the box, but why should he? He stood by his articles. The late Mr. Labouchere was often sued for alleged libels in "Truth," but Mr. Labouchere himself very seldom went into the box.

He asked the jury what they through about all these separate banking accounts. Why all this secrecy; unless it was to cover up the traces of the transaction and make it as difficult as possible for anyone to discover the real circumstances.

Dealing with the Cambridgeshire of 1907, Mr. Hall commented on the allegation that the Wootton stable had a large amount on Malua, and therefore it was vital to them that Stick Up should not win. Frank Wootton rode Stick Up, and so palpable was his inefficient riding that Madden, who was riding another horse, turned round to him and asked him in rather forcible terms why he did not go to the front.

He (counsel) made no attack on Frank Wootton, who was then a mere boy, but he suggested that Frank Wootton had wrong instructions given to him by his father. Of course, he was not told to pull Stick Up; that would be much too inartistic; but there were other ways of manipulating the race. It was only by a fluke that the coup did not come off. Another horse only beat Malua by a neck on the post. He asked the jury to find that Richard Wootton deliberately tried to bring off the gigantic bet on Malua for the Cambridgeshire, and to eliminate the possible danger from Stick Up by giving wrong instructions to Frank Wootton.

Commenting strongly on Mr. Wilkinson's absence, Mr. Marshall Hall said he was afraid Wilkinson was following the example of more exalted persons in not coming forward when challenged.

R. F. E. SMITH ON MR. SIEVIERM.

Mr. F. E. Smith, addressing the jury for the plaintiff, said there was no form of irrelevance, scandalous and unproved insinuation, which Mr. Sievier had not indulged in, supported by a clique of his followers, who had the insolent effrontery to come into court to cheer him, trying to usurp the functions of the jury by indicating what they thought the conclusion of the case should be.

Mr. Sievier, in making these charges against Mr. Wootton, was actuated by one motive only—malice and anger. In opening the case he challenged Mr. Sievier to go into the witness-box and deny it, and Mr. Sievier had not responded. When Mr. Sievier rose to begin the volume of filthy insinuations which composed the whole of his speech, his lordship asked him whether he was going to give evidence, and he replied that he would see how the case developed.

WARNED OFF THE TURF.

The fact was that Mr. Sievier first quarrelled with Mr. Wootton when he rang up Mr. Wootton on the telephone and asked for tips and was refused. There was another reason for these attacks. It was sworn by Mr. Wootton, and not denied, that Mr. Sievier himself was once warned off the Turf. This cleanser of the Augean stables, this vindicator of the morality of the Turf, the man who dare not go into the witnes-box, had been warned off, and yet he came to the court and stood there posing as the bona fide champion of the public interest. He (Mr. Smith) had never seen anything reaching such bounds of impudence. He could only say that if it were left to such hands as Mr. Sievier's to vindicate the morality of the Turf—God help the Turf!

Mr. Smith, referring to some questions put in cross-examination by Mr. Marshall Hall, said they were so absurd that even Mr. Sievier dissociated himself from them. It reminded him of the saying "when certain people fall out." (Laughter.)

Mr. Marshall Hall: That is a most offensive remark after what Mr. Smith has said about Mr. Sievier.

His Lordship: Mr. Smith said he was only referring to your clients. He treats you as a defender of thieves, which you have often been, and so have I. (Laughter.)

Mr. Smith: And it is also suggested of me now.

His Lordship: Every barrister commences by defending thieves, and afterwards we became defenders of fraudulent bankrupts.

Mr. Smith: Of course, Mr. Marshall Hall knows I make no reflection upon him or his conduct of the case. We have known each other too long to misunderstand one another.

"WHERE IS WILKINSON?"

Continuing, Mr. Smith said that whenever Mr. Sievier or Mr. Marshall Hall were in a difficulty they cried out "Where is Wilkinson?" He (counsel) said quite frankly that if his clients had known when Mr. Wilkinson left the country of the real character of Mr. Sievier's charges, every conceivable effort would have been made to avoid the trial of the action in Wilkinson's absence. It was not until June 28 that Mr. Sievier mentioned the name of Wilkinson in support of his justification.

Dealing with the allegations, counsel said Mr. Sievier stated that the plaintiff trained horses which were nominally trained by others, which was absolutely untrue. He said that the horses did not compete on their merits but that the whole thing was arranged as a kind of famliy party, and according to the bets which were made. If this were true, the whole of these trainers were fraudulent robbers, but he asked the jury to say that this allegation was absolutely unproved. When Mr. Barling, who was said to be one of the swindling trainers, was put in the box, Mr. Sievier did not ask him anything. Mr. Marshall Hall was as bankrupt of resources. (Laughter.) The fact was that they did not dare to put to a single member of the alleged "ring" who was put into the box, with the exception of Wootton, that they had been guilty of the fraudulent practices alleged. Therefore, there was no evidence of the "ring," and no evidence of conspiracy, or anything showing fraud.

What was left was the allegation that Wootton gave instructions to his jockeys to pull horses when he had money in other directions. A great deal of evidence had been given in connection with the running of Stick Up in the Cambridgeshire, but he asked the jury to come to the conclusion that it Stick Up had won, Wootton would have been a pecuniary gainer.

There was never any complaint made as to this alleged pulling to the Stewards, and no charge was ever made about it till nearly seven years afterwards, when Mr. Sievier used the circumstances to assist in his effort to blacken the character of the plaintiff.

JUDGE'S SUMMING.

Mr. Justice Darling, in summing up, said the jury might take it for granted that the articles complained of were libels, and the defendants must prove that the statements made were true before they could plead fair comment. It was for the jury to say whether they were satisfied that there was a "ring" of trainers, formed for the purpose of defrauding the public in the way alleged. No one had come and said he knew there was such a "ring," and could give the names. There was no positive evidence that such a ring existed, and if the jury found that there was, it must be by some method of induction.

It would be absurd to suppose that horses could run with the regularity of planets—(laughter)—though he believed there was a horse called Eclipse. (Laughter.) He had heard of a successful jockey at Ascot who was said to win so often because he found what was called the "Shepherd's path," which was easier going than the ordinary paths of the course. As to that he did not know, but if the jury found that certain people always benefited by "in and out" running, then they might be satisfied that there was some kind of arrangement between these people to win by dishonest means.

What would make them suspicious and did require explanation was the manner in which the money was put on these races. It would be remembered that Mr. Parker said Wilkinson was the only commission agent he knew who settled his accounts not at the club but privately, and it was said that Wilkinson did not want people to know on which horses his money was put and whom it came from.

POST OFFICE AND BETTING.

Beyond that there was the question of starting-price bets, of which he knew nothing personally, except that some people said their result was to induce people to try to get Post Office servants to put the wrong hours on their telegrams. (Laughter.) This kind of betting was done through the Post Office to a great extent, and how it was that the Office sent those telegrams when we professed not to tolerate betting he could not understand.

With regard to Wilkinson, it was unfortunate that in dealing with these enormous sums he should have done so in a way to expose him to the remark that he always settled his bets on behalf of the stable in private. Wilkinson was not there, and it was said that he had no reason to think he would be required. But, certainly one would have liked to have asked him a few questions as to where the money came from that he dealt with.

"SOBER AS A JUDGE."

As to the running of Mitral, there was positive evidence before the Court by Taylor. He was a drunkard, he was out of job, and it was highly probable that such a man—he did not say Taylor was bought—but that such a man might be bought. He said he was told that when he got to the "turn" at a certain race he was to take it "wide," whatever that was. He did not suppose it was that Taylor could not adimre the landscape. (Laughter.)

The man was a drunkard, but 130 years ago it was not thought disoreditable for a man not to keep sober. (Laughter.) It was in those days that the body to which he had the honour to belong earned the observation "sober as a judge"—(laughter)—because, he supposed, they were the only sober people in the country. (Much laughter.) Taylor might be telling the truth, and he might not be—it was for the jury to decide; but if the jury believed him, that did not prove there was any sort of "ring" as alleged. But it proved something disoreditable against Wootton, and the jury could take that into consideration if they had to consider the question of damage.

FRANK WOOTON'S FORTUNE.

There was one other matter. It had been said that whenever plaintiff's horses lost there was something improper in the running—that the boys, when they rode a a bad race, did it on purpose. It was all very well to say Frank Wooton was a winning jockey and was the finest horseman since Archer, but it was very unfortunate that he had been before the Stewards of the Jockey Club for improper riding more often than anyone else. He had been told to "stand down" for two months and a fortnight, which was a severe sentence. That boy began life at 13, and at 19 had amassed a sum of £31,000.

The jury had seen him, and would judge whether there was not great temptation to a boy like that, with little manners or intelligence, to ride as he was told. His father said his difficulties were due to "over-eagerness" to win. But there was another explanation which might explain a good deal of what was imputed to Wooton and these boys as malpractices and that was that it was due simply to the manner in which jockeys had been allowed to ride for the last 20 years on the racecourse.

Racing was a matter of public interest, and it was in the interest of the public that it should be kept as clean as possible. If it could be avoided, there should be no such over-eagerness as that which absolutely spoiled the Derby this year, so far as Englishmen ever cared to speak about it. (Some applause, which his lordship said he could not have.)

Dawson, the trainer, gave evidence that jockeys now rode with shorter stirrup leathers, and said that if they rode as Fordham did years ago they would ride better. It might be that that would explain a good deal of what was imputed to Wooton and the boys as malpractices. He (the judge) asked Frank Wooton how he rode when he went with the Pytohley Hounds, and he said he let his stirrups down, as it was safer. One would hope, for the credit of the Turf, that those who had the power should prevent what had been complained of in this respect being done in future.

RELIC IN WESTMINISTER ABBEY.

Racing was a sport in which the kings of England had always taken an interest. "Time was," said his lordship, "when one of the kings of England bewitched the world with his horsemanship, and if you go to Westminister Abbey you can see hanging over his tomb the saddle in which he did it; and if you can get people to ride in the Derby as they ride for their pleasure to hounds a great benefit will result."

Mr. R. Bankes said he would like to say with regard to his lordship's reference to Frank Wootton's money that he did not amass that by betting.

His lordship said he mentioned it as a reason why a man might take dangerous risks if he thought by so doing he could make large sums of money.

The jury then retired and brought in the verdict reported.

COST OF THE LAW COURTS.

A White Paper was issued in mail week giving the accounts of the High Court, the Court of Appeal, and the Court of Criminal Appeal.

The total receipts for the year ended March 31, 1913, amounted to £483,799, compared with £483,119 in the previous year. The total expenditure was £692,675, against £699,863 in 1911-12. Appended are the main items of expenditure:

Judges' Salaries	£164,837
Judges' Annuities	44,044
Salaries of Officers, &c. ...	240,300
Pensions, &c., of Officers	54,840
Circuit Expenses	10,964
Rent, Rates, &c.	72,896
Criminal Appeal Court Expenses	10,561

PROPHET FROM THE LONG GRASS.

SCATHING CRITICISM OF "CIVILISATION".

MR. CRAWFORD LONGS FOR AFRICA AGAIN.

If you met Mr. Dan Crawford in the street you would never imagine that so dapper an exterior of grey clothes and brown spats concealed a soul in revolt against modern civilisation, writes the "Daily News." For twenty-two years on end he dwelt among the blacks in the innermost regions of Central Africa. Rather against his will, he came back into the glare, and for twelve months he has been watching how we enlightened folk use our opportunities. On July 22 he sailed for the United States, where he is going to preach and lecture; and in about nine months' time (after a call at Australia) he will be on his way back, for good, to "the long grass" of his wild and free black countrymen.

There is much that is disconcerting about Mr. Crawford, with his well-trimmed blond beard, tinged with grey, his heavy eye-brows, and his fine blue eyes. His manner seems to be mildness himself— until you ask him whether, for example, he would not rather have an hotel dinner than feed in the wilds. An occasionally curious choice of words he explains by the statement that the language he is speaking is really a translation—this 22-year resident of "the long grass" is, in fact, "thinking black."

"RAGTIME" BANNED BY NEGROES.

"The most astounding thing I found here," Mr. Crawford told a "Daily News" representative, "was that the new ragtime music that had caught on was really borrowed from the African tribes, and that some of the dancing is actually that banned by sensuous negroes as impossible. Yet these tribes who have interdicted such 'bunny-hugging' as impossible—so that it could only go on surreptitiously—live largely in the nude."

"The absurd thing about you nowadays," he remarked, "is that people all dress alike. Twenty-three years ago, in a bus or tram, I could have spotted the social status of the women sitting opposite me by their dress—that is, the mistress as distinct from the housekeeper, the cook, and so on. But now, by a freak of civilisation, they are all levelled up, and you can only determine the lady's status when she opens her mouth. Another funny thing is that while women have been working up to men, men have been working down to women by shaving their faces."

The paradox of our twentieth century, in this keen critic's view, is that there is a going forward which is really a going back: "If you go too far east you have gone west," he explained. "While all the time you can raise the anti-slavery shriek for the oppressed African, you ignore the fact that the whole lot of you are slaves of the deepest dye."

OUR GRUESOME GRADES OF DIET.

He proceeded to show how the life of the African bondsman is essentially the same as that of the chief. "Contrast this," he said, "with this big booming London of yours and all the gruesome grades of diet, beginning with the hot potato man in the Tattenham Court-road, and ending with the Ritz. Think of the yawning gulf of gradation, of the different ascending grades of dinner—all the product of this vile civilisation!"

"The blighting curse of your modern life here is the delirium of speed," he went on. 'You are all going far too quick, and for that you must inevitably pay. If a man bolts his food then obviously and easily he has disarranged the gastric functions of his stomach. So you, who are metaphorically bolting things all the time, are in for national indigestion."

The African native does not suffer from civilised humanity's "nerves." "Give him a bit of tobacco and a short pipe," declared the remarkable man who has chosen to live with him, "and he'll let a surgeon cut him to pieces without an anæsthetic."

A little later came another eulogy of the black: "Away on the edge of the African marshes you will have a chief wearing probably only a loin skin; and yet he is a thorough gentleman, armed to his finger-tips with finish and polish. His language is a glorious thing, the severe grammar of which is indicated by the fact that the verb alone has 32 tenses."

THE CURSE OF CITY LIFE.

City life, Mr. Crawford considers, is a "blighting curse of England."

"'Heathen,'" he avows, "hits off the Whitechapel end of the world. 'Pagan' denominates the refined, decent, yet Godless end of it." And our manners in tubes and trams have convinced him we are all frightened of one another.

"The struggle for life," he says, "is so eternally 'on' that you seem afraid every other man will take advantage of you."

Soeageraly gladly, with no desire to remain in civilisaton, Mr. Crawford and his wife are going back to the remote and primitive land where their children were born.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S MARRIAGE.

CHAPEL ROYAL CEREMONY ON OCTOBER 15.

The marriage of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife, elder daughter of the Princess Royal and the late Duke of Fife, will take place at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace on Wednesday October 15 next.

It had been expected that the ceremony would take place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, which affordes much grater accommodation than the Royal Chapel in St. James's Place, but it is understood that it is by the King's desire that the marriage shall be solemnised in London.

In giving his decision in favour of a London wedding, his Majesy has no doubt been influenced by the fact that it will enable a much larger number of the people to witness the arrival and departure of the bride and bridegroom and the numerous Royal guests than would be the case if the marriage took place at Windsor.

While no official announcement on the subject has yet been made it is currently stated, reports the "Daily Chronicle," that Prince Arthur has asked the Prince of Wales to attend in the capacity of best man, and that his Royal Highness has consented, while Princess Mary is expected to be one of the bridesmaids. The Duchess of Fife's sister, Princess Maud, will also be a bridesmaid.

It is believed that the wedding breakfast will take place in the State banqueting room at St. James's Palace.

It is expected that the pews in the Chapel Royal will be removed and low seats arranged in their place. Other alterations will be necessary, and a considerable sum will have to be expended on ornamentation, though this is not likely to be on such an elaborate scale as when Queen Victoria was married, the sum spent on that occasion amounting to £10,000.

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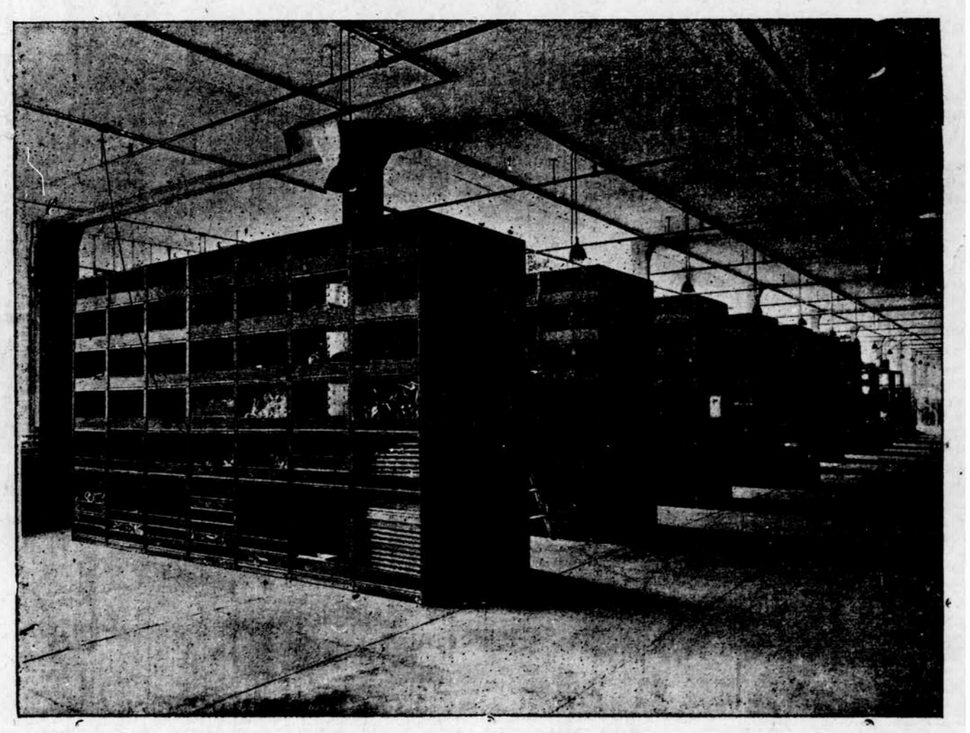

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SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

ROYAL SCOTS (3) BEAT BOMBAY GYMKHANA (0).

BRILLIANT GOAL-KEEPING BY HEEMSKIRKE.

A fairly large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators witnessed the trial of strength between these two teams on the Cooperage in the second above tournament yesterday, when the redoubtable Royal Scots beat the premier team of the city by three goals without a response. Excellent conditions prevailed—the turf being good, the sun hidden under a mass of cloud and a gentle breeze blowing across the field. Judging from yesterday's encounter, the Gymkhana team were no match for the well-trained soldiers whose football achievements are well-known throughout India. They have created a history by their successes in the various senior football tournaments, and it appears fairly certain that they are to add to their list of trophies. They are a class by themselves and their football records are worthy of the best football traditions of the British Army, and their pluck and rescourcefulness being exhilarating to a degree.

Turning to yesterday's encounter, it may be said without fear of contradiction that they were absolutely the masters of the situation. In every department of the game they showed a marked superiority over their civilian opponents, their tricky dribbling and back passes bearing the half-mark of excellence. But all the same, it should be stated, that some of them appeared inclined at times to play too much to the gallery owing to the sense of security they felt having been pitted against a weak defence. Their pace, and skill, short passes and above all their perfect understanding were very remarkable. It will be invidious to mention any one of the Royal Scots in particular for special prominence, and it will suffice to say that their cohesion made a harmonious blending of individual efforts which could not but lead to success. The had a perfect understanding and they kept up the pace quite unabated throughout the sixty minutes' play. There was hardly a weak spot in the team and their command over the ball was excellent. To be brief they outpaced and out-manœuvred their opponents and if instead of trying long shots at the Gymkhana, goal, they took to short passes and dodging tactics after lobbing the ball in goal mouth, they might have won by a bigger margin. Having secured two points during the opening period of the game they did not have to exert themselves to keep up the lead. The thrustful military forwards kept up an incessant and vigorous attack and period ran the Gymkhana defence to a standstill. Their tricky dodges elicited rounds of applause from the spectators.

It was a clean and hard fought encounter and there was not one instance of intentional foul play. The Royal Scots' goal was never really in danger, although the military custodian was called upon to save on a few occasions, when the Gymkhana put on occasional spurts. As already stated the Royal Scots had undoubtedly the bigger share in attack throughout and their victory was well deserved. There was quite unnecessary ballooning at times.

The outstanding feature of the day's play was the brilliant goal-keeping by Heemskirke, the Gymkhana custodian, who was practically the saviour of his side. He saved time and again in brilliant style. He cannot be lamed for the three goals scored against him—the first being off a shot from close quarters within 10 seconds from the start, in fact before he had time to put himself in position to receive the ball, the other two being off penalty-kick—two very low and hot grounders nicely placed by the right-wingers of the Royal Scots. The back Begbie and Simmonds and Kilby the right-half played well in the Gymkhana defence while Singleton, Adams and Evans in the forwards showed considerable dash and did useful work. Singleton was most hard-working in the forward line as was Kilbey in the half-back line. In fact Kilbey staved off repeated onslaughts and showed great pluck and judgment in holding the nippy military forwards at bay. Although subjected to a well-sustained pressure the Gymkhana defence showed great stamina and their display was not without its merit. During the second moiety they all looked perceptibly winded and they had to act, mostly on the defensive. The civilian forwards made occasional raids on the military defence but they finished up tamely, especially as the half-backs lagged for too behind instead of following up the progress of their front line. In the department of judicious feeding, the Royal Scots halves excelled the opposing trio.

The supervision of the game by Quarter Master Sergeant Ashenhurst was on the whole satisfactory and he would add to his reputation as by moving along the side line while following the ball, instead of being mixed up with the payers in the centre of the field. This gives a better view of the positions of players especially as regards the off-side position which is the most intricate point in the art—of refereeing.

THE GAME.

The teams lined up at 5-45 p.m., and the Gymkhana skipper winning the toss chose to defend the Colaba side goal. Hakty kicked off for the Royal Scots. The ball went to Thomson the left-wing who centred and Hasty squeezing between the civilian backs shot a beautiful goal ere the game was ten seconds old—just after only two men had touched the ball. It was a stunning surprise. An early reverse like this upsets all calculations and the Gymkhana players looked aghast at each other.

ROYAL SCOTS ..... 1 goal.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA ... nil.

From the restart the military forwards again returned to attack and after a spell of attack, were sent back to their own territory. Dunlop and Thomson came up and kept the military well on the go. Begbie was kept busy for some time until off-side against France temporarily relieved pressure. The Royal Scots again returned to attack and Begbie was again conspicuous for a timely save off Devon. Soon after "hands" against the Gymkhana in the prohibited area resulted in a penalty. Devon took the kick and made no mistake in putting the ball through, thus increasing the lead for his side.

ROYAL SCOTS ..... 2 goals.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA ... nil.

Within two minutes from the restrt, the Royal Scots were down upon the Gymkhana defence and Bolton and France tried shots which Heemskirke cleared with ease.

Eventually Smith and Evans went down with neat and short passes but Thomson checked their career, and the military again kept up a hurricane pressure for five minutes until France was whistled back for lying offside. From the ensuing "free" Adams went down with a splendid dribble but Watson soon robbed him and passed back to Smith who returned the ball with a tall kick and mid-field play ensued. The operations were at this period characterised by too much ballooning and occasional headers, and neither side could make any progress. But the military gradually asserted themselves and made matters quite hot for the civilian defence and Singleton and Adams fell back to help the defence. A neat pass by Barett to Person resulted in the latter going down and working round the opposing defence he tested Johnson the military custodian with a low shot, which the latter cleared with ease. Kilbey went on dubbling and made repeated efforts to keep his side ahead and Singleton made a commendable rush, but Johnson ran out and cleared the coast. Thereafter ensued a fierce attack on the civilian defence and Thomson France and Devon each tried a shot to no purpose, Heemskirke proving himself a tower of strength against these military inroads. Another passing bout followed and it looked ominous but Begbie cleared with a tall kick. This made an opening for the civilian forwards but the advantage was neutralised Pearson being penalised for lying off-side. From the ensuing free-kick the Royal Scots got down and Hasty sent in a ripping shot which was sure to find its billet, but the civilian custodian once more rose to the occasion and averted the calamity by conceding a corner. France tried a difficult angular shot but Heemskirke could not be beaten. Burrett and Kilbey now made strenuous efforts to hold these thrustful military attackers at bay and eventually made openings for their forwards. Adams and Pearson made a combined effort and got well down the field but Hoyb rushed up and sent the ball to the opponents' territory. Soon after half-time was called.

ROYAL SCOTS .....2 goals.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA ... nil.

After the usual respite the civilian forwards supported by judicious defence made a few determined sallies, but the military developed magnificent defensive tactics and hardly allowed much liberty. Thereafter the Gymkhana fell off and had to act mainly on the defensive. Thomson the left-wing tried along shot which just grazed past the cross bar. The military forced two corners in quick succession which proved fruitless. Thomson again placed the ball nicely but the civilian goal-keeper again refused to be beaten. With the halves following up, the military forwards kept on attacking for five minutes until a combined effort by Adams and Pearson of the civilians resulted in the former going down the field, and when inside the opponents' penalty area, Watson robbed him of the ball and passed on to Bolton. A clever bout of passing by the military resulted in the ball being taken to the civilian penalty area where for a foul charge against the civilians, the referee ordered a penalty-kick. Devon took the penalty-kick and beat Hemskirke, within ten minutes from the re-start.

ROYAL SCOTS ..... 3 goals.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA ..... nil.

Thereafter the military had a commanding hold on the game and romped round the opposing defence in vigorous style testing Hemskirke every two minutes with long and well directed shots. They gave exhibition of tricky dribbling and practically ran the Gymkhana to a standstill. Towards the close, the Gymkhana forwards made some desperate efforts to escape the ignominy of a pointless defeat and made a few combined and adroit movements and forced two corners which proved fruitless. Another rush by the Gymkhana forwards looked ominous as neither Smith nor Hoyle was there to stop this rush. but Johnson rushed out agan and sent the ball out of the danger zone. The Royal Scots kept on attacking for the following few minutes when Hemskirke brought off splendid saves. Soon after time was called, the final scores being:—

ROYAL SCOTS ..... 3 goals.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA ..... nil.

The sides were:—

Royal Scots.—Johnson, goal; Smith and Hoyle, backs; Watson, Dunlop and J. Thomson, halves; Devon, Bolton, Hasty, France and D. Thomson, forwards.

Bombay Gymkhana.—Heemskirke, goal; Begbie and Simmonds, backs; Kilby, Barrett and Inder, halves; Evans, Osborne-Smith, Singleton, Adams and Pearson, forwards.

Referee:—Qr. Master Sergeant Ashenhurst.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

GRANT MEDICALS vs. G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Refree:—(Same).

WEDNESDAY.

Y.M.C.A. (Maroon and white) v. Bombay Athletic (black and white stripes.)

THURSDAY.

Loyal N. Lancs. (green and white shirts, green stockings) v. Middlesex Regt.

SPRINTING COMPETITION.

LESLIE CUP.

There were six competitors yesterday, evening, three being Dorset Regiment and three from the Durham Light Infantry. The competition proved a very close one. Downer (Dorsets) came off first closely followed by Steal (Durhams) and Kilbroy (Durhams). Renard (Durhams) Nichols (Dorsets) and Holdwin (Dorsets) were the other three sprinters.

GOLF NOTES.

The weekly competion last Thursday was not a great success, as althouga quite a number turned out to compete, the condition of the course was so bad that it was almost impossible to play a stroke with any degree of certainty. Payne won the Senior competition with 41 and Burrows the Junior with 45.

Sunday was the final day for playing the first round of the Golfers' Cup, the time allowed having been extended for a week. Some close matches have taken place and quite a number have resulted in a tie or been in doubt up to the last stroke. E. Ferrus Nicholson squared his match with Gray but lost on the replay. Hossack and Curry also had a close game and ended up all square after the first nine holes. On playing again however Curry won easily by 4 and 3. The match between Coombs and Cook, who both play from plus one resulted in a win for the former, who held the lead most of the way round, by 2 and 1. Cruden just managed to defeat Geddis on the last green after a close game. London, Begbie, Watts, Lockhead, Claphain and Jessop had very little difficulty in defeating their opponents and won their matches with plenty to spare. Collins and Fraser had a walk over, their opponents scratching. The results of the first round are as follows:—

Coombs (plus 1) beat Cook (plus 1) 2 and 1
Collins W. O. Aitken scratched.
Cruden (—9) beat Geddis (—5) 1 up.
Jessop (plus 1) beat Nicoll (—9) 4 and 3.
Longbottom (—4) beat Rivaz (—9) 2 and 1
Lalley (scr.) beat Hardie (—2) 2 and 1.
Fraser W. O. England scratched.
Gray (—2) beat Ferrus Nicholson (scr.) 2 and 1.
M. F. Nicholson (plus 1) beat Prophet 3 and 2.
Clapham (—4) beat Wilks (—9) 5 and 3.
Hargreaves (scr.) beat Knight (—9) 3 and 1.
Powell (—3) beat Gaddum (—7) 2 and 1
Innesker (scr.) beat Kidson (—3) 2 and 1
Watts (—3) beat Owen (—5) 5 and 3.
Begbie (—1) beat Hollinghust (—6) 4 and 2.
Silwell (—2) beat Gude (—8).
Curry (—6) beat Hossack (—6) 4 and 3.
Landon (—3) beat Kilby (—8) 4 and 3.
Cherry (—5) beat East (—6) 3 and 2.
Barslow (—9) beat Crickton (—7) 2 up.
Burrows, Collins and Fraser W. O. since Aitken, and England scratched.

In setting up a new record of 70 for the Brent Valley Course Mr. Hull did the first nine holes in the extraordinarily low score of 31 which contained no less than six holes in three each. This is indeed a wonderful performance.

A great game was witnessed between Ray and Duncan when they met on the Temple Club Links near Maidenhead. The ex-champion had never beaten Duncan in a single and on this occasion he failed to realise his ambition for Duncan secured the victory by one hole after a closely contested match in which Ray held the lead up to the eighth hole. Duncan squared the match at the tenth and it was still all square up to the seventeenth. Here Ray got into trouble and Duncan became one up and a half at the last green gave him the match.

Contrary to expectations the match between Ireland and Wales will not be decided by Singles only. The Irish Union have expressed themselves in favour of Singles and foursomes and the Welsh Union have agreed.

A match of International flavour was played over the Millport Club course the participants being Braid and Duncan, (Scotland) and Taylor and Ray (England). The morning game was a medal round, the aggregate scores of the Scots being taken against those of the Englishman. Thanks to a remarkable exhibition by Duncan who was out in 33 and home in 34, thereby creating a new record for the course, the Scot won. In a four ball match in the afternoon the Englishmen proved victorious by 3 and 2.

Weather permitting there will be Club match next Thursday "Scotland" v. the Rest.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAS CO., C.C. *v.* SHERWOOD FORESTERS' C.C.

The match between the Bombay Gas Co., C.C. and the Sherwood Foresters' Cricket Club, which was played on Saturday, resulted in a win for the Sherwood Foresters by 5 runs:—
Scores:—

BOMBAY GAS CO., C.C.

Woodford, 0; Woods, 1; Edwards, 46; Challice, 4; Chenber, 3; Bench, 0; Sadanand, 6; Lobo, not out, 2; Kesarinath, 0; Kale, 0; Pitale, 0; Extras, 4; Total 66.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS' CRICKET CLUB.

Kennedy, 0; Cooke, 34; Mills, 8; McCullock, 14; Wilkinson, 0; Brownrygg, 6; Stevenson, 8; Fitzjohn, 0; Peca, not out, 0; Martinnait, 0; and Pearce, 0; Extras, 1; Total 71.

BOMBAY POLICE *v.* HINDU GYMKHANA.

This game was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA CLUB.

Barda, run out, 53; Ganpat, b Sargon, 42; Seshachari, b Sargon, 11; Munsif, not out, 43; Shroff, b Edwards 0; D. G. Desai, b Edwards, 2; Bhagwanji, run out, 0; Chandaarana, not out, 0; Rajaram, Acharya, and B. B. Desai, did not bat; Extras, 6; Total 157.

BOMBAY POLICE CLUB.

Mac Tier, b Desai, 10; Paterson, b Desai, 18; Jones W. R., b Desai, 1; Smith, run out, 0; Walker, run out, 10; O'Keeffe, not out 19; Edwards, b Desai, 3; Sargon, b Desai, 0; Carty, not out, 2; Smyth, and Jones G. N., did not bat; Extras, 6; Total 69.

BOMBAY POLICE *v.* MUNICIPALITY.

This game was played on the Oval ground on Saturday August and resulted in a win for the Municipality by 20 runs. Scores:—

MUNICIPALITY CLUB.

Merhomji, b Jones G. N., 44; Devekar, b Edwards, 6; Peel, b Jones, 20; Shete, b Smith, 4; Gimi, not out, 18; Balsara, b. Saron, 10; Variawa, b. Sargon, 0; Gidney, b Srgon 0; Framji, b Sargon, 1; Chovdin, b Sargon, 0; and Cooper, run out, 0; Extra 5; Total 102.

BOMBAY POLICE CLUB.

Paterson, b Balsara, 0; O'Keeffe, b Balsara, 4; Walker, b Balsara, 31; Jones G. R., b Merhomji, 2; Jones W. R., b Balsara, 1; Smith, b Shete, 15; Edwards, b Balsara, 2; Smyth, b Balsara, 21; Carty, b Balsara, 2; and Sargon, not out, 0; Extras, 4; Total 82.

BARONET C. C. *v.* IMPERIAL C.C.

This game resulted in a win for the Baronet C. C. by 190 runs. Scores:—

IMPERIAL CLUB.

Khodaiji, 8; Balsara, 1; Khambatta, 0; Nanporia, 0; Massani, 17; Poonawalla, 0; Divecha, 0; Madon, 2; Patel, 3; Balsara, 9; Shroff, not out, Extras 0; Total 40.

BARONET CLUB.

Dr. Pavri, 13; Driver, 1; Warden, 7; Writer 11; Parukh, not out 105; Patel, 29; Pochkhanawalla, 2; Nagporewlla, 11; Bhapu, 7; Chenoy, 0; and Madon, 16; Extras 28; Total 280.

PATHARE PRABHU C. C. vs. CLUB ROAD RECREATION C. C.

This game was played on the Club Road ground on Sunday and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

Pathare Prabhu C. C.—M A Talpade, 1; B V Navalker, 1; A S Dharadhar, 3; M V Kirtiker, 32; B G Rane, 2; A G Ranjit, 0; V L Jayakar, 11; S V Jayaker, 4; S E Kirtiker, 3; G A Pradhan, 0; and S M Navalker, 2; extras, 17; total, 76.

Second Innings.—Talpade, 3; B Navalker, 0; Dharadhar, 9; M Kirtiker, 6; Rane, 14; Ranjit, 7; V Jayakar, 0; Pradhan, 1; S Jayakar, S Kirtikar, S Navalkar, did not bat. Extras, 3 Total, 43.

Club Road, Recreation C. C.—First Innings: Minalala, 12; B Wier, 0; Hewett, 0; Sorab Dalla, 0; Engineer, 1; Gullam, 1; Casamally, 0; Mamul, 11; Amun, 0; Hassanally, 2; and Nanji, 1. Extra 1. Total, 38.

Second Innings.—B. Wier, 8; Sorab Dalla, 28; Engineer, 14; Ghullam, 2; Cassamally, 1; Mamul, 20; Minalala, Hewett Amun, Hassanally, and Nanji did not bat Extras, 0; Total, 73.

THE TELAGU CRICKETERS vs. BANDRA SHIWAJI C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Bandra Shiwaji C. C. by 45 runs. Scores:—

Bandra Shiwaji C. C.—A Varelkar, 12; G Mankar, 3; L Bhat, 1; W A Aras, 37; S G Tendulkar, 12; Y Tendulkar, 14; B Nagnekar, 0; C. D. Bhatkar, 0; H. Karmarkar, 0; Chachad, 28; and Dabholkar, not out, 7. Extras, 3. Total, 117.

The Telagu Young Cricketers.—M G Khandre, 2; S K Pupala, 0; D L Pupala, 42; Y S Kalewar, (Capt.), 0; M S Satla 2; D Kumar, 2; N L Paknath, 18; A Laxmanrao, 0; B M Jilkar, 1; K K Batolla, 1; V. S. Darpell, not out, 1. Extras 3. Total, 72.

EASTERN BANK vs. E. D. SASSOON & Co. C. C.

Played on Sunday on the Oval and resulted in a win for the E. D. S. & Co., by 35 runs. Scores:—

—Eastern Bank.—Rao, 9; Sanjana, 0; H. Chinoy, 6; Kekobad, 7; R. Ghandy, 0; J. Driver, 9; H. Iranee, 6; H. Kaka, 0; Mistry, 2; Mama, not out, 0; and Barjora, 0; extras, 2; total, 35.

E. D. Sassoon & Co. C. C.—N. E. Mistry, 8; M. V. Tolat, 0; M. Saul, 2; G. D. Raichura, 0; B. D. Benjamin, 2; J. Souze, 18; Meyer David, 4; J. Meyers, 10; M. G. Khan, 0; Jacob Daniel, 6; and S. B. Hayeem, not out, 0; extras, 17; total, 70.

KURLA C. C. vs. THANA MIDDLE SCHOOL.

This match played between the Kurla Cricket Club and the Thana Middle School with teachers combined, ended in a win for the Kurla Cricket Club by 1 wicket and 4 runs. Scores:—

Thana Middle School First Innings.—W. G. Ghaneker, 1; M. S. Risbud, 2; S. B. Deshpande, 4; V. R Bhat, 0; R V Basu, 0; M G Phanse, 0; G R Chiplunkar, not out, 9; W N Koli, 0; M S Tanpure, 0; V L Koli, 2; and V B Modak, 1; extra, 1; total, 20.

Second Innings.—V. B. Modak, 3; V. L. Koli, 4; Deshpande, 5; Chiplunkar, 4; Tanpure, 0; Basu, 0; W N Koli, 7; V R Bhat, 6; M G Phause, not out, 8; M S Risbud, 3; and Ghanekar, 2; extras, 2; total, 44.

Kurla Cricket Club First Innings.—Bhat, 0; Karandikar, 0; Nerulkar, 0; Nadkar, 9; Kenjalkar, 2; Datar, 0; Tatka, 0; Sahasrabudhe, 1; Kenjalkar, 5; Sahsrabudhe, not out, 4; and Kenjalkar, 0; extras, 1; total, 22.

Second Innings.—Dater, 17; Tatke, 0; Bhut, 1; Karandikar, 0; Kenjalkar, 7; Nerulkar, 10; Nadkar, 7; V. Kenjalkar, 2; Sahasrabudhe, 0; V. Sahasrabudhe, not out, 1; E. G. Kenjalkar, did not bat, extra, 1; total, 46.

G. I. P. RY. ATHELETIC "B." vs. ALL BANDRA.

Played on Saturday on the Cross Maidan, and resulted in a win for the Railway team by 38 runs. Scores:—

G. I. P. Ry. "B." Club.—Khare, 44; Shorley, 14; Pupli, 21; Amre, 6; Maine, 7; Bailey, not out, 10; Rodricks, 0; Brady, 0; Guard, 1; Parelker, 0; and Nadker, 0; extras, 3; total, 106.

All Bandra.—L G Fernandes, 10; L Oliver, 0; Alic. Gonsalves, 9; Dominic Gonsalves, 0; P M Pereira, 8; Raymond, Oliver. 5; Chal. Phillips, 13; Alic. De Monte, 10; Chal. Gonsalves, 8; Postwaity, 5; and Aly. Gonsalves, not out, 0; extra, 0; total, 68.

YOUNG ZORASTRIAN vs. LORD NORTHBROOK C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Young Zorastrian C. C. by 19 runs. Scores:—

Young Zorastrian C. C.—P Polishwala, 13; S Sanjana, 9; D M Pavri, 9; K Kapadia, 22; H Vazifdar, 7; J Driver, 0; B Mirza, 8; N Chinoy, 1; D Mistry, 15; D F Kathoke, not out, 23; and Marker, 1; extras, 11; total, 119.

Lord Northbrook C. C.—Baria, 1; Kharas, 5; Umrigar, 0; Variava, 4; Bulsara, 9; Mehta, 3; Billimoria, 14; Plumber, 42; Daji, 7; Gadiwala, 5; and Shroff, not out, 1; extras, 9; total, 100.

LIBERAL (MARINE) C. C. vs. ALLIANCE C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday, and resulted in a for the Liberal (Marine Lines) C. C. by 61 runs. Scores:—

Liberal (Marine Lines) C. C.—Dr. H. D Kanga, 55; D C Daroowalla, 38; A H Wadia, 11; J D Antia, not out, 21; D D Umrigar, 0; B L Karanjea, 0; H N Saher, 0; S H Davar, 13; J F Umrigar, P N Harda, and P P Mistri, did not bat; extras, 13; total for 7 wickets, 151.

The Alliance C. C.—F M Soorty, 42; E F Bulsara, 0; H J Khan, 1; F P Colabawalla, 0; B D Driver, 1; C Daroowalla, 0; S M Udwadia, 10; D F Guard, 6; H F Madon, 6; D H Dhanbhoora, 16; and D N Vazifdar, not out, 0; extras, 8; total, 90.

PARSI BARONET vs. CORONATION C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday, and resoluted in a win for the Parsi Baronet C. C. by 11 runs. Scores:—

Parsi Baronet C. C.—Pagdiwala, 14; P Lam, 3; B Mehta, 39; Raja, 10; Merhomji, 1; R Cama, 10; L Mehta, 0; Gariwala, 12; P Daruwala, 0; Antia, not out, 7; and N Bharucha, 4; extras, 12; total, 112.

Coronation C. C.—D Mistri, 30; Udwadia, 13; Wadia, 3; J Daruwala, 1; B Patel, 2; D. Udwadia, 7; Badshah, not out, 29; Cabinet, 2; N Dick, 3; Shastri, 0; and J Udwadia, 0; extras, 10; total, 101.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

This game was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Islam Gymkhana by 53 runs. Scores:—

John Bright C. C.—J K Banaji, 6; M R Wadia, 3; P S Warden, 0; R N Pagdiwalla, 1; G C Daruwalla, 0; J M Maneckshaw, 0; B A Limboowalla, J. A. Bamboat, 5; E J Chinoy, 1; H S Cardmaster, not out, 0; and M A Limboowalla, 1; extras, 9; total, 29.

Islam Gymkhana.—Hadi. C Tyabji, 3; S A Aziz, 0; Jossup A Shakur, 3; Dawood Hersey, 0; S Mahamood, 22; T Mullaji, 7; Shurus A Tyabji, 10; C M Ali, 5; Syed Ibrahim, 5; G M Parker, 9; and Shuib C Tyabji (Captain), not out, 12; extras, 6; total, 82.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. H. M.'S MINT C. C.

This game was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Islam Gymkhana by 55 runs. Scores:—

Islam Gymkhana.—C M Ali, 55; D Nonsey, 20; T Mullaji, 0; S Mohamood, 63; Syed, 1; Anwari, not out, 36; Shaffi C Tyebji, 4; Jump, A Suguri, G. M. Parkar, Shums A Tyebji, and D Tarwalla, did not bat; extras, 21; total, 200.

H. M.'s Mint C. C.—Pais, 43; Patel, 16; Razack, 18; Admer, 43; Adams, 2; Kasinath, 7; Peerbai, 0; Robinson, 0; Aban, 0; Christie, 0; and Pandurang, 0; extras, 16; total, 145.

LIBERAL ESPLANADE vs. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Elphinstone C. C. by 177 runs. Scores:—

Liberal Esplanade C. C.—F Badshaw, 6; M Khambatta, 1; F Pavri, 2; D Khambatha, 0; R F Nanji, (capt), 10; M D Writer, 7; K Baria, 1; S Balsara, 0; S Pavri, 9; J B Lam, not out, 0; and Daroowalla, 7; extras, 0; total, 43.

Elphinstone C. C.—J H Elchidana, 7; J J Mody, 31; H D Gimi, 78; D K Kapadia, (Capt.), 14; T R Parikh, 22; B S Bhapoo, 20; S A Daroowalla, 19; M R Adenwalla, 15; J J Dubash, not out, 1; S. N. Kanga, and S. P. Pochkhanawalla, did not bat; extras, 18; total, 220.

THE GAMDEVI C. C. vs. THE WELLINGTON C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Gamdevi C. C. by 2 runs. Scores:—

The Wellington C. C.—Talyarkhan, 3; N Daroowalla, 2; Lalkaka, 16; F Daji, 16; S N Poonegar, 4; J Vasaigara, 0; Gadiwalla, 1; B Katrak, 3; N Sanjana, not out, 5; P Darowalla, 0; and M Master, 2; extras, 11; total 63.

The Gamdevi C. C.—B Cama, 6; M R Guzder, 6; J J Batliwala, 6; D Motiwala, 2; S C Gazder, 14; Karaka, 0; M Byramji, 3; J Katrak, 3; M Bajan, 13; M B Katrak, not out, 3; and F M Katrak, 3; extras, 6; total, 65.

BOMBAY ARTICLED CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at the Government Law Library this evening at 6 p.m., when the chair will be taken at by Mr. A. A. Mirza Bar-at-Law, the subject for debate, is that Truth and Sincerity are not consistent with the Profession of Law.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA v BOMBAY HINDU GYMKHANA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, August 11.

The Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Hindus began their annual fixture which usually precedes the presidency match, to-day, under very favourable conditions. Poona had the first use of wickets, Major Greig and Mr. Kerr beginning the account. The former lost the assistance of Kerr and Haughton in quick succession but Green-Armytage soon put a different complexion on the game. Major Greig was bowled by Dongre when he had scored 21, but Mr. Gould and Capt. Clemson made a good defence. The Gymkhana tail did not do very well and their innings closed for 189. Bhatvadekar captured six wickets at a cost of 83 runs.

The Bombay Hindus began fairly consistently and careful play seemed to characterise their innings. They have a strong batting side and though all were out for 138 the innings was chiefly remarkable for consistent play of most of the players. As there was some time still on hand, Poona began their second innings and had eleven to their credit when the play concluded for the day.

POONA GYMKHANA.
1st Innings.

Major Greig, b Dongre	21
Mr. Kerr, b Bhatvadekar	2
Captain Haughton, run out	1
Captain Green-Armytage, b Bhatvadekar	78
Mr. Gould, b Bhatvadekar	31
Captain Clemson, b Bhatvadekar	21
Mr. Stephenson, l-b-w Bhatvadekar	1
Mr. Holman, c Pilgoankar, b Shivram	2
Captain Dibbin, c Talpade, b Shivram	6
Sergeant Cox, b Bhatvadekar	9
Colonel Rosher not out	1
Extras	16
Total,	189

BOMBAY HINDU GYMKHANA
1st Innings.

Mr. Kantak, c Kerr, b Clemson	18
Vithal, run out	20
Dongre, c Dibbon, b Clemson	12
Shivram, b Clemson	0
Kaikini, b Cox	18
Swami, b Haughton	17
Talpade, c Green-Armytage, b Cox	9
Ganpat, b Cox	0
Bhatvadekar, c Cox b Haughton	0
Gorodia, b Haughton	6
Pila Goankar, not out	18
Extras	20
Total	138

POONA GYMKHANA, 2nd Innings.

Col. Rosher, batting	3
Sergeant Cox, batting	8
Extras	0
Total	11

ALITANA RELIEF FUND.

The following further subscriptions have been received towards the Palitana Food Relief Fund from 31st July to 6th August:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Sheth Nadramdas Hiranand, Bombay	15	0	0
Ambaram Girdhardas, Bombay	5	0	0
Manji Vaghaji Suparda	25	0	0
Vaidraj Revashanker Ramshanker	27	0	0
Chamanlal Harivalbhdas through Sir Nayayadhish Fharad	8	0	0
Shah Bhimaji Damaji Rateva	59	0	0
Fund collected through Kamdar Keshanlal Shamalji of Jetpur	1,018	0	0
R. Tudor Owen Esq., England	75	0	0
Fund collected by the Students of Rugby School, Rugby, England	75	0	0
Vital Saheb Esq., Wadhwan Camp	100	0	0
Tarachand Champshi, Jamnagar	5	0	0
Mr. Pitamberdas Sawa Kadiwad, Rajkot	22	0	0
Kanti and Shanti, Cutch Mandevi	2	0	0
Bhogilalbhai Nayayadhish Saheb, Batewa	5	0	0
Mehta Dhanji Ramji Hadmatia	5	0	0
Fund Collected by the Jain Awtambar Association Murshidabad and Ajimganj and Baluchar Public Fund, through Bahadursinghji, Sindhi	1,150	0	0
Total	2,596	0	0
Sums previously received	97,744	12	3
Total	1,00,340	12	3

The balance remaining after helping people in their business, is to be distributed for enabling the homeless to rebuild their houses after the monsoon. The money thus given is not to be taken back. A committee of eight members, City Vahivatdar and mistris has been appointed under the presidentship of the Dewan Saheb to examine the fallen houses and to form an estimate of the money which will have to be given to the owners. This committee has been working hard for the last fortnight, and have estimated Rs. 1,48,000 as the total loss suffered up to now. One fourth of the work remains to be done and it is expected that the total loss will nearly amount to two lacs of rupees.

Sheth Bhurabhai Fulchand and Sheth Chandaji Khumaji have sent six bags of rice to the committee for distribution.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

BIG COCAINE SEIZURE.

JEWELLERY BROKER AWARDED NINE MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector O'Brien charged one Bhaichand Virchand with being in possession of 4,348 grains of cocaine without a license.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 2nd July last two policemen in plain clothes arrested one Damji Hirachand with two packets of cocaine containing 100 grains each. On being questioned by Inspector O'Brien as to where he had got the cocaine, Damji gave the name of the accused, who resided in a house at Mumbadevi. The next morning Inspector O'Brien with Sub-Inspector Karnick and some police constables searched the accused's house, when they seized nine packets of cocaine, weighing 4,348 grains, and valued at Rs. 815.

The accused admitted that the bundle containing the cocaine was seized in his house, but said that it had been given him on the previous day by Damji to be kept for him and that he did not know the contents of the bundle.

His Worship disbelieved the accused's story, and remarked that he had no doubt that the cocaine was kept by the accused for the purpose of selling. He therefore convicted the accused.

Mr. Kanuga, pleader, who defended the accused, submitted to the Court that his client was a respectable person doing business as a jewellery broker, and that this was his first offence. He requested the Court to deal with the accused indulgently.

His Worship said he felt no pleasure in sending men to jail, but that considering the large quantity of cocaine seized, from which the accused was making large profits, the Court would not be discharging its duty if it gave the accused any sentence less than nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SUCCESSFUL RAID.

Before the same Magistrate, yesterday, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged one Mistri Mia Mahomed Mia with selling four grains of cocaine, and with being in possession of sixteen grains without a license. It appeared from the evidence that on Sunday morning a man was sent with marked coins to the house of the accused at Dharamsi Road to purchase cocaine, and on a signal being given the Excise officers raided the house, when two packets containing four grains of cocaine were found with the purchaser, while the marked coins were with the accused. On the house being searched, eight more packets, containing sixteen grains of cocaine were found. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

OTHER CASES.

Three other men were charged with being in possession of small quantities of cocaine, and were sentenced to pay fines, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON B. B. & C. I. RY.

RYOTS FATAL ATTEMPT TO RESCUE LAD.

A correspondent writes:—I was an eye witness to a very sad accident on the B. B. & C. I. Railway which occurred on a large bridge between the stations Suvasru and Chan Mahla at about 3-30 p.m. on Saturday the 9th instant.

Two ryots and a boy were walking on the bridge when the 16 Up Delhi Express train arrived. They hastened into a protection apperture, which was situated at about the centre of the left side of the bridge. The boy apparently thought this position unsafe for when the train was almost on top of him he tried to run across to the other side of the bridge. The men sprang out afterwards evidently for the purpose of bringing the boy back. They were too late. One man fell through the bridge and was thrown from one gatting portion of the masonry to the other, arriving at the bottom—fully 60ft. below—an unrecognizable mass which was caught by the torrent and quickly carried away. The other man was crushed to pieces by the engine and train. The boy had a very lucky escape, he was thrown down by the side of the sleepers, and apparantly escaped with only a severe shaking, a few contusions, and a slight concussion of the brain.

Mr. Gomes, the Manager of the Restaurant Car, and Mr. Watts, the Trains Attendant, who were on the train hastened to the spot and gave every assistance possible to the poor lad in the shape of first aid and stimulants.

Driver E. Jennings sounded his danger whistle two or three times and did his level best to stop the train in time. Had the victims remained in the apperture they would have been quite safe, or had they been in the open from the outset the driver would have had ample opportunity to stop. By taking him unawares and when he was almost on top of them, they gave him no opportunity at all. The Guard of the train also did his best for the deceased, even attempting to get his body from the torrent below only giving up the quest when he saw absolute proof that the man had been pounded to death by the masonry.

It would be interesting to know whether the company will do anything for the poor lad who has been so sadly deprived of his [illegible]

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35	31-8
40	36-11
45	43-14

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All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle",
Bombay.

Photos.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

WALLAER.—On the 2nd August, at Goddington Rectory, Bicester, the wife of Captain R. S. de W. Waller, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MURRAY.—24th July, at Bournemouth, the wife of C. S. Murray, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PENDRILL—TURNER.—At St. Peter's Church, Fort William, 28th July, by the Rev. Dr. G. Cogan, Calcutta, Richard Frederick Pendrill, to Edith May, 3rd daughter of Major and Mrs. J. W. Turner, Dum Dum.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL.—At Logie, Mussoorie, 25th July, Isabella, the wife of Angus Campbell, in her 78th year.

MELROSE.—On the 3rd August, 1913, at Podanur, Charles Alexander, eldest son of late Thomas Melrose of Berwick on Tweed,, late P. W. Inspector of S. I. Railway, who died suddenly after a few hours illness, aged 59. Deeply mourned by his widow and only sister. Ccotch papers please copy.

STOCKARD.—At Lucknow, 25th July, Minnie, the wife of James Stockard, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

KELLY.—On the 3rd August, at Stirling Nursing Home, Colombo, of pernicious malaria complicated by infectious jaundice, James Patrick Kelly, of Donegal, Ireland, and Messrs. Davidson and Co., Ltd., Colombo.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Football.—Rovers Tournament Second Round G. I. P. v. Grant Medical College.

Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Umfuli, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 13.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

THURSDAY, August 14.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

The Indian Cotton Oil Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Raja Bahadur Building, Hummum Street, 5-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

August 12, 1913.

THE PLEA FOR INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

It is probable that most of those who during the last few months have been urging the claims of Indian architecture, especially in connection with the building of new Delhi, had already given up their cause as lost. The cause, however, has received an unexpected stimulus from the lecture delivered before the East India Association by Mr. F. O. Oertel, Superintending Engineer, Allahabad, which has already been referred to in these columns. The mail has brought a fuller report of Mr. Oertel's confession as a thoroughly converted member of the Public Works Department. Since the Delhi controversy began we have had a good many defences of the Indian styles; but we are disposed to think that this paper of Mr. Oertel's is, on the whole, the most effective blow that has yet been struck at the official position represented by the Delhi Town Planning Committee. Mr. Oertel began with a word of defence of his own service. The Public Works Department, he said, could not be blamed for the monstrosities of building, sneeringly dubbed "the Public Works style." It was true he admitted, that architectural draftsmen in India were only conversant with this style, and further, that, as they were engineers and not trained architects, with little leisure for studying architecture, they were forced into continuing the style in which it was easiest for them to work. But the origins, Mr. Oertel pleaded, went back to an earlier date than the establishment of the Public Works Department, and the officers of his service had to work for other authorities who, he implied, had no care for architectural principles, appropriateness, or beauty.

Having said what he could for his own department, Mr. Oertel went on to make his personal confession of faith. His early efforts in design, he said, were directed towards introducing some improvement in the European styles in vogue; but he had now completely come round to the view that salvation for India lay in the adoption of some form of oriental architecture, which had grown up in the country and was most suited to its climate and other conditions. "It is curious to note," he added, "that most English architects working in India sooner or later arrive at the same point of view, and either adopt indigenous architecture or so modify the western styles as to give them a strong oriental flavour. The same conversion may be noted in the case of European art experts who come out to India to teach their art and end by learning from the Indian craftsmen." Mr. Oertel quoted as illustrations the names of Sir Swinton Jacob, Mr. Robert Chisholm, Mr. Lockwood Kipling, and Mr. Havell, and, even the present consulting architect to the Government of India, Mr. Begg, and his predecessor Mr. Ransome. The one point on which Mr. Oertel seems to disagree with the position taken up by Mr. Havell and his friends, is the question of the existence of the Indian master-builder—meaning by that term, the Indian architect capable of original designs. He asserts that during his own period of service he has not found such men, though he is prepared to believe that they can be found. Even this is better than the emphatic official negative and it is reinforced by Mr. Oertel's tribute to the remarkable talents of the Indian craftsmen, both builders and decorators. Mr. Oertel states in the most unequivocal terms, what may be called the professional case for the Indian styles of building. It is not true, he affirms, that it is more costly to build in the Indian than in the Renaissance style. Expensiveness depends not upon the design but upon the existence of extravagant features: if these are omitted, and use is made of the materials locally available, building in indigenous styles will be cheaper than any other. Further, Mr. Oertel is emphatic in his opinion that the Indian style, which he believes to be a product of the union of Mogul design with Hindu, is the only really suitable style for the country and climate. Its forms can be adapted to every modern need, and the existence in the cities of the north-west and elsewhere of many handsome buildings, is sufficient to prove the truth of his contention. In Delhi the Government has an unequalled opportunity, and it would be a disaster for India if it were missed. Incidentally Mr. Oertel disputed the contention that a European Delhi was the proper embodiment of British rule. "We are not in India," he said, "as colonists intent on making a home there closely like the one we have left behind." And he made a further suggestion that, if the new national sentiment in India had as one of its results a revival of Indian art, it would have performed a great and lasting service to the country.

Mr. Oertel's paper, is a valuable contribution to the current controversy, all the more forceful as coming from the department which is commonly assumed to be more hostile than all others to the development of modern adaptations of the indigenous style. In the discussion that followed the lecture the only remark particularly worthy of notice was one made by Sir Louis Dane, who declared from his personal knowledge that Mr. Lutyens and Mr. Baker were giving full attention to the study of Indian architecture and would continue their inquiry in the country. He implied that they were more than willing to make the fullest use of Indian talent in the creation of the new capital; but those who have gone through the reports of the Delhi Town Planning Committee, will feel doubtful how far this forecast represents the probabilities.

ENGLAND AND ORIENTAL LEARNING.

"When we have contemplated a great Central Research Institute in India for equipping Indian students for original work in Oriental philology and have a great Oriental school in London, then we may hope that we have done something to remove the reproach that we lag far behind France and Germany in the interest for Asiatic culture." If Mr. Montagu means by this that the British Government are not contributing as much as other Western Governments to archeological or antiquarian research, to the editing and publishing of classical texts of India, to the founding of scholarships for Oriental studies, and generally towards increasing an interest in the East as it was and as it is, the self-reproach does not come too early by a year. But if it is intended to re-iterate that unthinking cry about English-speaking peoples having done nothing for the better understanding of Eastern countries, their languages, religions and institutions, we can only express our surprise. Taking India alone as an example, time was when an acquaintance with French and German was essential to a ripe study of the various phases of its civilization. All the standard works were in these foreign tongues. Most of the published Sanskrit texts, for instance, were introduced or annotated in French or German. The most reliable translations were there only. The most profound criticism on them was not in English. Few countroversies on questions of antiquarian interest were carried on in English. For the best lexicons we were indebted to Paris, Berlin or St. Petersburg. All that, however, has been changed and the change has been so gradual that the parrot cry of poverty of the English language as regards reliable books on Orientalism has survived the sense which it once contained. We have to consider the share which Indian scholars have taken in this renaissance, and also the substantial impetus coming from English-speaking America. The Indian's inherent love of learning needed but the slight stimulus offered by their early European guides. True, the St. Petersburg lexicon is still the largest Sanskrit dictionary, and we owe many splendid editions of books on jurisprudence, medicine, sacred texts, poetry and *belles-lettres* to the French and German, yet nothing but ignorance could now pretend that Oriental literature in English is a negligible quantity or lags perceptibly behind France. On the contrary, save a few masterly volumes in the Guimet and the Elzverne series, and sundry stray publications of the College de France, the vaunted Oriental treasures in French have nothing to compare with the superb Bibliotheca Indica of Calcutta, the Anandashrama of Poona and the Travancore, the Benares, Vizianagram, Kumbakonam collections of rare and interesting Sanskrit works, illustrating every aspect of Hindu intellectuality—which composed books on the science of stealing and the art of love-making. Oriental books, and books on Oriental books, published in England, beginning with the unrivalled Sacred Books of the East and not ending with the latest addition to the series of monographs brought out by the Royal Asiatic Society, are not of less comprehensive moment than Buhler's "Grundriss" in German, or than the nothing which France has done in this class. The Columbia series of New York under Dr. William Jackson combines the lucidity of the French School with the erudition of the German. The honour of reviving Buddhistic studies belongs almost exclusively to English scholarship. The publications of the Buddhist Texts Society of London outweigh all that has been brought out in print in the rest of the West or the East. We include advisedly the East, since the laudable efforts of the late King of Siam to edit the Buddhist scriptures have stopped short of forty volumes of the canonical texts of the Tripitaka. The energy in this direction displayed in Ceylon and Burma is the effect of the influence of English pioneers. But for British support the five hundred superb folklore tales would never have been published by the Danish scholar Fausbol. It was Cambridge scholars who have given their pioneer translation, which the German Dutoit has not been able to improve. All the existing and projected Pali and Magadhi dictionaries are in English. We have not space left to demonstrate the growing supremacy of English speaking peoples in Arabic culture, ancient and modern, but we have no hesititation in repudiating the uninformed that Britain and the United States lag behind.

THE "PIONEER" ON MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

"The Pioneer" has a delightfully ingenuous comment on Mr. Montagu's Budget speech. It is firstly impressed with the reflection that Mr. Montagu is "a most useful person for a Government to have on hand on an occasion like this to keep the free lances at a bay," for "when he is done there cannot be much inclination"—or time it might be added—"on the part of other people to be anything but brief." It goes on to suggest but only one of the master-minds of politics, like Lord Salisbury, could make the whole of such a speech striking or profound. It is gratifying to be told, however, by this organ of the official classes—"the indefatigable workers in exile"—that "there are some passages of the speech which undoubtedly possess a high interest for the public here," and, by way of illustration, it leads off with Mr. Montagu's hopeful pronouncement on the prospects of increased pay for the Civil Service. Could anything be a more ironical comment on Mr. Montagu's moving picture of the lofty, self-sacrificing spirit in which the members of the Civil Service exile themselves for the sake of India? Among the many transcendently important problems dealt with in his speech, the prospects of an increase of pay is promptly pushed into the first place, and the rest of the speech dismissed with a sort of sneer! The finishing touch is added when we are told that the expectation of the Services Commission recommending increases of pay "will cause the public to look upon the return of the Commission"—which has hitherto been treated with such contumely—"in quite a new light." There is nothing improper in wanting an increase of pay, but the exclusive devotion of "The Pioneer" to this part of Mr. Montagu's speech is quite indecent.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CAWNPORE RIOTS.

We are inclined to see some force in the contention of the local Musalman press at Cawnpore that the investigations into the events which culminated in the shooting down of a score of unarmed citizens should be conducted by officers who would work on the difficult task with an absolutely clean mental slate. We do not suggest that the Cawnpore police are incapable of conducting inquiries in an unbiassed spirit, but this is an occason on which the factors of personal equation and human nature ought to have special consideration. We do not omit from consideration the important circumstance that the local experience and personal knowledge possessed by the police can be turned to good account in the search for truth, nor is it wise to suggest that all such light as can be legitimately thrown on the genesis of the disturbance by the Cawnpore local authorities and police and men of influence should be excluded, but the result of the investigation will command greater confidence if it is conducted by agents who are free from the possible prejudice engendered by a previous connection with the affair. Whether the firing was justified or not the local police are on their trial and the direction of the investigation should be taken out of their hands. If the fund already subscribed for the double purpose of succouring the surviving dependents of bread-winners who have been killed, and defending in Court persons who are under arrest and who will be indicted for various serious offences exceeds a lakh of rupees, the prospects of an early judgment are not probable. In the meanwhile the authorities would be disarming criticism should they leave the conduct of the inquiry to other hands than those connected, however remotely, with the actual occurrence.

DAY BY DAY.

An Indian Reception in London.

There have been in London this summer a rather unusual number of social affairs got up by the Indian community. One reason for this, undoubtedly, has been that the number of prominent Indians in England is larger this year than usual. This was shown, writes our London correspondent, at the Criterion on July 19th, when a reception was given by the Indian Social Club for the purpose of affording an opportunity to Indian residents in London of meeting some of the eminent visitors. How various is the group was indicated by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, who in a short speech mentioned the names of some of the more prominent among the guests. These included several representative citizens of Bombay, among them Mr. Chaubal and Mr. Gokhale. The latter could not be induced to make a speech and the former contented himself with a few words of acknowledgment. A fuller response however on behalf of the guests came from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who made one of the happy little speeches that London-Indian gatherings have lately grown accustomed to hear from her.

Government by Caste.

Some interesting glimpses into caste Government are vouchsafed by a perusal of the Census Report of Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Sikkim. The only state in that part of India in which rulers exercise jurisdiction in caste matters is Nepal where the Penal Code is founded on the Shastras, and the maintenance of the principles of Hindu law is a state institution. Degradation to a low caste is one of the five severe punishments that can be inflicted, the others being confiscation of property, banishment, mutilation and death. A century ago members of the best families in the State were degraded and given as slaves to the Damais, a low tailor caste, by which they lost all liberty as well as caste. Coming to more recent times several interesting instances of the exercise of the powers of the Maharaja in caste matters are given. The fact of a Brahman being immune from capital punishment does not render him any the less immune from severe punishment for heinous offences. In such cases he is made to have his head shaved, is forced to eat, of all things, pork, and drink wine, so as to make him an outcast. He is then sent into exile. All questions involving social degradation or excommunication are decided by the courts in Nepal and the Prime Minister is the last court of appeal.

Names of Warships.

No small amount of interest was recently aroused by the announcement that Mr. Winston Churchill had decided that the names for the twenty new destroyers for the Navy should be taken from the works of Sir Walter Scott and Shakespeare. Florizel, Ivanhoe, Waverley, Rob Roy, Portia, Hotspur, Orlando, Rosalind, and Viola are some of the names chosen for the new fighting ships. This is quite a modern innovation, although the action of the First Lord of the Admiralty in selecting literary names for warships is not entirely unprecedented. About the middle of last century there were some vessels called Rob Roy and the Lady of the Lake, while a century ago one or two Shakespeare names were used, such as Imogene and Orlando. These, however, seem to be the only occasions when literary names were used for warships. The naming of the British men-of-war rests with the First Lord of the Admiralty, although in some Administrations it has been delegated to the Controller; and there have been times when the whole Board have pronounced upon it. Finally the selection has to be sanctioned and approved by the King. Occasionally the First Lord has indulged in some peculiar fancies when choosing names for war vessels, and called a number of small craft after his pack of hounds, and the names of Bouncer, Pincher, Boxer, Tickler, and the like have come down to us in consequence. Nearly all the names of the present Navy List have a long record of past services. There have been eight Dreadnoughts, for instance, since 1573. The oldest ship name in the Navy is the Queen, and there have been five Queens since 1232. The name which has been most frequently used is the Swift, for there have been sixteen Swifts since 1552. There have also been eleven Eagles, eleven Falcons, twelve Foxes, and thirteen Hawks.

Turkey and Thrace.

Mr. C. A. Latif, Vice-President of the London branch of the All-India Moslem League, writes to the London press exposing in trenchant terms the injustice and false logic of the suggestion that any sort of moral obligation is laid upon the Powers of Europe to eject Turkey from Constantinople. He points out that

This collapse has produced in Thrace an utterly anomalous position. It is a province mainly Turkish, and essential to the preservation of the strip of territory attached to the capital, divided from it by a frontier which is no further. To leave it in the possession of a Power crushed by its own folly and utter disregard of the rights of others and of established unfitness to rule alien races and creeds would be not only an injustice to Turkey but a crime against humanity. For Turkey a really defensible frontier is of vital importance; with Bulgaria immediately on her western border—a State that has not hesitated to attack her former allies without a declaration of war, and whose word is regarded as of so little value that Servia and Greece and Roumania demand material guarantee for the faithful observance of her obligations—Turkey can never be safe from a sudden onslaught. The only possible solution of the problem both for the province itself and the countries adjacent is that Adrianople should be restored to the Turks.

Essential to Peace.

Mr. Latif succeeds in showing that the future preservation of peace rests largely on the continued possession of Adrianople by Turkey:

The motive of England who has consistently professed herself the friend of Turkey, was avowedly humanitarian. It appeared to a liberal and reforming Government that a spread of Bulgarian rule would be synonymous with an "extension of the boundaries of freedom and good government." A great Power was supposed to have arisen, believed to be better fitted on account of its virtues and ideals to govern subject populations, and marked out by its forethought and moderation as a proper leader of Balkan hegemony. How baseless and premature was this assumption has been proved, on the one hand, by the horrible brutalities, this time revealed to have been perpetrated against both Christians and Moslems; and, on the other, by the folly and madness of ambition which has prompted the Bulgarians, regardless of all consequences, to hurl themselves against their former allies to their own undoing.

Smart Work by Poona Police Officer.

News has been received from Poona that the C. I. D. under Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., Deputy Inspector General of Police, have been engaged in investigating the circumstances under which a theft of currency notes of the value of ten lakhs was committed some time ago. It is stated that the whole of the property has been recovered from Bengal by Mr. Guider, who is still investigating the matter.

Mortality Returns.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a. m. on Monday, one attack and two deaths from plague were recorded in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 76 from all causes. The total mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 126 and for that of the year before 77. The single plague attack was reported from Bhuleshwar. There were no cases of either small-pox or of cholera during the period. Out of a total of 1190 rats captured on Saturday, seventeen were found to be infected ones.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, August 11.

At the Madras High Court to-day, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Oldfield the appeal which Mrs. Besant preferred against Mr. Justice Bakewell's decree, directing the minor sons of G. Narayanaiah to be handed over to him came on for hearing.

Mrs. Besant briefly narrated the fact leading up to the case and the outlines of the judgment of Mr. Justice Bakewell. She then formulated her objection to the same, grouping her grounds under various headings dealing with questions of jurisdiction, exclusion of evidence, and exercise by a Judge of powers not vested in him.

Mr. Ramasamy Iyer for the respondent took objection that the question of jurisdiction could not be raised now, the same having been waived by the appellant in her pleadings. This fact was specificially mentioned in the judgment.

Mrs. Besant submitted that the point she had been about to address herself to was the question of waiver.

Their Lordships agreed that the question of waiver could not be argued without reference to the question of jurisdiction, and asked Mrs. Besant to proceed.

Mrs. Besant submitted there could be no waiver where there was an inherent want of jurisdiction and referred to Section 14 of Indian Appeals No. 168 in support of her position. She then dealt with the Charter Acts of 1890, 1862, 1865 and the patent constituting the Madras High Court urged that the High Court could have jurisdiction only in respect of infants residing within the presidency of Madras. A higher judge had imported the question of domicile into the construction of the said Statutes. If the learned Judge's reading of the Statutes were adopted very curious results would follow. Foreign minors president within the jurisdiction could not be dealt with by the High Court where it would have jurisdiction over minors residing outside the presidency.

At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch.

TERRIFIC STORM IN MOULMEIN.

ROOFS BLOWN OFF.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, August 11.

A terrific storm broke over Moulmein on Saturday when damage to the extent of half a lakh of rupees was done to property and one life lost. Trees were uprooted, roofs of several houses were blown off and godowns of Messrs. Steel Bros. and three or four other firms were damaged.

KARACHI MOSQUE DISMANTLED.

ALLEGED DISCONTENT AMONG MAHOMEDANS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, August 11.

The Hon. Secretary of the Anjuman Ziaul-Islam wires:—A mosque within the Karachi City railway station limits was dismantled last evening. Moslems are going to protest constitutionally. Great discontent prevails among the masses.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY LECTURER.

MR. RASUL'S CASE IN HIGH COURT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 11.

In the application made on behalf of Mr. Rasul against the order of the Calcutta University asking him not to deliver his lectures on International Law as a University lecturer, Mr. Justice Chaudhuri did not pass any orders to-day. His Lordship asked counsel for Mr. Rasul to put in an affidavit showing the Syndicate's recommendation and the Senate's resolution appointing Mr. Rasul as lecturer.

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, August 11.

The Maharaja of Mysore goes to Bombay on the 25th instant to meet the Yuvaraj on his return from his European tour and thereafter His Highness proceeds to Benares on a pilgrimage.

BUKHAREST SETTLEMENT.

RUMANIA'S DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH.

EUROPEAN PRESS OPTIMISTIC.

HOPE FOR DEFINITIVE PEACE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, August 11.

Rumania's triumph in the settlement of the Balkan question is shown by the exchange of telegrams between the Kaiser and King Charles, the speech of M. Pasitch at the banquet in Bukharest, and the tributes of the German inspired press to the clever and energetic statecraft of King Charles.

The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" and the inspired "Lokal-Anzeiger" take for granted that the peace will be definitive.

The "Lokal-Anzeiger" describes the Austrian and Russian claim for the revision of the Treaty as superfluous, declaring that the ownership of Kavalla is rather a Mediterranean importance.

The French press hopes that peace will be definitive, and is confident that Russia will not press her sentimental preference for Bulgaria, as Kavalla is rather a Mediterranean than a Balkan problem, thus specially affecting France.

It is noteworthy that the Vienna press now hopes that the Bukharest settlement will be allowed to stand without interference by the Powers. It says that Rumania suggested revision of declaration with the object of facilitating Bulgaria's renunciation of Kavalla.

The conclusion of peace is welcomed enthusiastically in Belgrade and Cetinje.

The Kaiser has also conferred the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle on the Crown Prince of Greece.

BUKHAREST, Aug. 10.

The King has conferred high decorations on the Greek, Montenegrin and Servian delegates.

The Bulgarians have asked whether any distinctions are to be conferred on them after the resumption of diplomatic relations.

The Rumanian losses in the campaign were five killed.

DEPRESSION IN SOFIA.

THE TREATY DENOUNCED.

LONDON, August 11.

Since it appears tolerably clear that there will be no revision of the Bukharest Treaty the tone of the newspapers in Sofia indicates the extreme of depression and bitterness. The treaty is described as "the iniquity perpetrated at Bukharest." Papers say that present peace can only perpetuate disorders, and that Macedonia will be soaked in blood in the possibly not distant future.

TURKEY AND ADRIANOPLE.

Information from various sources indicates Turkey's determination to retain Adrianople. Turkey retains a large force there while Bulgaria has agreed to demobilize.

RUMANIA'S PREDOMINANCE.

Rumania with the loss of scarcely a single man has gained an extension of territory exceeding her fondest hopes. She has secured complete predominance in the Balkans. It is inferred from the exchange of telegrams between the Kaiser and the King of Rumania that Rumania acted first and last under his guidance and concurrence.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

ACTION DUE TO BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

LONDON, August 11.

Replying to the Powers' representations Turkey declares that she endeavoured to comply with the protocol drawn up in London, but that the Bulgarian atrocities forced her to take action with a view to saving the Mussulman survivors elsewhere. She says she has confined herself to re-occupying territory strictly necessary to ensure the safety of the capital.

The reply makes no mention of Adrianople.

UNION CABINET.

PORTFOLIOS TO BE INCREASED.

GENERAL BOTHA ON RAND UNREST.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 10.

General Botha, in a speech with regard to the recent crisis, appealed for the establishment of better relations between employer and employed. He pointed out the danger threatening the labourer and the community in general if capital were frightened out of South Africa.

He foreshadowed the reconstitution of the Cabinet and an increase in the number of portfolios.

He further paid a tribute to the behaviour of the troops and police in the recent disturbances in face of great provocation.

KAISER AND GERMAN TRADE.

"THE MERCHANT'S ENEMY MY ENEMY."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LUEBECK, August 11.

The Kaiser in a speech in the Town Hall here thanked the merchants of the Hanseatic cities for ensuring German trade and industry a place in the world for which other States envied them. His Majesty said he would do his utmost to protect the merchant abroad so that he might keep his proper place in the sun. He added "the German merchant's enemy is my enemy. May God grant that German trade will develop in peace, under His protection!"

FRENCH NAVAL ACTIVITY.

DREADNOUGHT AND SCOUTS TO BE BUILT AT ONCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
PARIS, Aug. 10.

The "Matin" states that the Minister of Marine will shortly introduce Bills, authorizing the downlaying in January 1914 of the fifth Dreadnought and the beginning of the construction of scouts, which should not have been undertaken until 1919.

ASSAULT BY ARTISTES.

SIR MARK ANTON AND MRS. WADIA FINED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
MADRAS, August 11.

In the case of assault brought by A. Mirza, agent for cinema films against Sir Mark Anton, Mrs. Eleanora Wadia and others, the Chief Presidency Magistrate found two of the accused guilty and sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused (Mrs. Wadia) to pay a fine of Rs. 5 or in default to suffer one week's rigorous imprisonment.

Both the accused paid the fines.

The other accused in the case were acquitted.

RUSSIA AND MONGOLIA.

NEW DIPLOMATIC AGENT.

PETERSBURG, August 11.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, August 11.

The Russian representative at Urga has been raised to the rank of Diplomatic Agent accredited to the Mongolian Government.

THE NEW YORK SCANDAL.

MR. SULZER'S CATEGORICAL DENIAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, August 11.

Mr. Sulzer categorically denies that he used campaign funds for speculation! He acknowledges that certain "campaign" cheques were deposited in his personal account but says that he afterwards paid the amounts to the Campaign Committee.

INCOMING MAILS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
ADEN, Aug. 10.

The P. and O. steamer Salsette with the outward mails of 1st instant left here for Bombay at 6 p.m.

The P. and O. steamer Moultan with mails for Colombo and Australia left at 5 p.m.

THE HIDDEN SOCIAL CANKER.

"MORE RUTHLESS THAN DESTROYING ANGEL."

PLEA FOR ROYAL COMMISSION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Dermatology and the Forensic Medicine sections of the Medical Congress have passed a resolution calling upon the Governments of the countries represented to institute a system of confidential notification of venereal disease, and make systematic provision for the diagnosis and treatment of all cases.

Sir Malcolm Morris, who presided, said he was most hopeful that the request for a Royal Commission to investigate and recommend the steps to combat veneral disease would be granted. He emphasised the anomaly of the State enforcing the notification of infection of infectious diseases and yet failing to lift a finger to protect the nation from a disease more ruthless than the Destroying Angel.

Major French, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, said that the innocent were the most numerous victims of the disease, which, if not controlled, would endanger the existence of the country. He referred to the efficacy of the Cantonment Act in India.

Dr. Douglas White advocated sending lecturers to public schools and colleges to teach the dangers of the disease.

A copy of the manifesto which appeared in the papers of July 22nd was circulated among the delegates.

"CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE."

The following outspoken letter was sent to the "Morning Post" under the signatures of Sir Thomas Barrow and other eminent physicans.

In all the organized effort in the cause of the public health, say the writers, there is one noteworthy omission. "There has always been a conspiracy of silence as regards venereal diseases. The time, however, has come when it is a national duty to face the facts and to bring them prominently to the notice of the public. When the subject was discussed last year at the Royal Society of Medicine it was stated without contradiction that in London alone there are forty thousand new cases of the gravest form of the disease every year, and in the United Kingdom as a whole a hundred and thirty thousand such cases.

"The worst form of venereal disease is highly contagious and dire in its effects. It claims its victims not only from those who have themselves to blame for contracting it. It is one of those diseases that may be transmitted from parent to child, so that the offspring of a sufferer is born with the virus actually in its tissues, to cause, it may be, hideous deformity, or blindness, or deafness, or idiocy, ending often in premature, though not untimely, death.

INNOCENT SUFFERERS.

"Innocent members of the public, wives, children, doctors, dentists, students, and nurses are among those who during the routine of their ordinary daily life are often accidentally called upon to pay a tragic penalty for the wilful blindness that ignores its existence. There is a great volume of evidence that locomotor ataxy and general paralysis are its belated manifestations.

"We are living to-day," the letter continues, "in a new era as regards diagnosis and treatment. The microbes responsible for these diseases have been discovered in recent years; means of diagnosis far in advance of previous experience have been elaborated, and treatment has been enormously improved. The time is therefore appropriate for an organized effort on a comprehensive scale to reduce the incidence of these diseases.

"The experience of the Royal Army Medical Corps during the last few years has shown the enormous reductions in all forms of the disease that can be brought about as a result of systematic effort.

"Organized effort among the civilian population is impracticable until the public conscience has been aroused, and can only be attempted after a full and authoritative investigation. We appeal therefore to the public to demand the appointment of a Royal Commission—its members to include a substantial majority of medical men—to investigate the facts and to recommend what steps, prophylactic and therapeutic, should be taken to cope with these diseases."

U. S. A. AND MEXICO.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, August 11.

Mr. Lind has started for Mexico.

WASHINGTON, August 11.

Mr. Lind has arrived safely at Mexico City.

THE LATE MRS. SEELY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, August 11.

Mrs. Seely died in giving birth to a daughter. The death and birth were announced simultaneously.

BURDWAN FLOODS.

IMPROVED SITUATION.

EXPRESS IN PERIL.

LADY'S THRILLING RESCUE.

DISTRICT OFFICERS' NARROW ESCAPES.

PERCHED ALL NIGHT ON A TREE.

(From our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, August 11.

The situation at Burdwan according to information that has reached Howrah is reported to have improved. The floods are said to be receding, about two feet of water having been reduced.

Several hundreds of coolies have been despatched by the railway authorities from Howrah to the scene of the floods for the purpose of assisting the repairs of the damaged bund of the Damodar river.

At midday on Saturday, the waters began to subside and by noon on Sunday the flood had dropped some three feet.

Famine and disease are the probable result of the disaster. Already fever has broken out and there are fears that there will be an epidemic. Pure drinking water is very scarce owing to the silting of dirt. Relief came none too soon from Howrah, for the railway authorities at the expense of the Company despatched on Saturday a large supply of food stuffs. A party of Marwaris with the sanction of the District Magistrate of Burdwan despatched on Sunday a large quantity of food stuff from Howrah for the relief of the starving poor of the town of Burdwan. Measures will, it is expected, be adopted by other sections of the Indian community.

NARROW ESCAPE OF PUNJAB EXPRESS.

Fortunately there have been no disasters, even of a minor character on the railway.

On Friday night, the Punjab express was approaching the flood area at a high rate of speed, but thanks to the presence of mind of a Burdwan signalman, the express was slowed down to two to three miles an hour.

CIVIL SURGEON'S NARROW ESCAPE.

The house occupied by the Civil Surgeon of Burdwan was completely flooded and that official finding no other means of escape sought shelter on a huge tree a few yards away from his bungalow. The floods were rapidly increasing in intensity and had risen as far as ten feet from the ground level. The Civil Surgeon is reported to have climbed the tree where he remained all night perched on one of its branches and was thus saved from a watery grave.

Early on Sunday morning as the floods diminished the Civil Surgeon came down none the worse it is reported for his experience of the previous night.

EUROPEAN LADY'S THRILLING RESCUE.

A thrilling story of rescue of a European lady by a European railway employee named Venables who also travelled with the relief train to Burdwan on Saturday has reached here. The lady who is said to have been a relative of Venables was in a dangerous position and a stretch of water extending for about half a mile stood between her and a place of safety. The floods were slowly but surely closing on her when Venables realising the dangerous position of the lady swam to her rescue and brought her to safety.

He was seen to be in difficulties and just as he was sinking he managed to touch the ground with water just a little below the mouth. He managed however to scramble ashore and fell exhausted as he did so.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT SAFE.

Considerable anxiety had been felt for the safety of the District Superintendent of Police (Mr. Bradley) but this was allayed when it was discovered yesterday that beyond being isolated in his house he had suffered no harm.

OVER 300 VILLAGES DESTROYED.

CALCUTTA, August 11.

Stories of distress and suffering are reaching Calcutta from all parts of the district. It is impossible to ascertain the exact amount of damage to life and property until the floods completely subside, but from the nature and extent of the floods it is estimated that over three hundred villages have been washed away and the loss of human life and cattle is enormous. The privation endured by many of the inhabitants was terrible, large numbers having spent two days in trees or on roofs of houses without drink, or food, or shelter from driving rains. How the flood affected the outlying villages is not yet known and great anxiety is felt.

1,500 REFUGEES.

Those parts of Burdwan town which were above the water line presented the appearance of a matchwood city which had suffered a heavy and protracted cannonade. The approximate number of people who have taken shelter in the station and on the dry lands is fifteen hundred to two thousand. The district and railway authorities, the Maharaja of Burdwan and philanthropic societies are working hard in saving life, rescuing people and distributing food and clothes.

A relief fund was started in Calcutta yesterday to raise subscriptions and Rs. 2,500 was subscribed on the spot. The Committee has sent with the permission of the District Magistrate twenty volunteers with food to Burdwan. The railway officers and men, all Government servants, private individuals and volunteers, are working hard in rescuing the people.

RAILWAY BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.

A Railway bridge was washed away. Police at Sheorapuly having wired for boats, special train with a number of dinghies left for that station last night. Boats are intended to rescue stranded inhabitants of Tarkeshwar and neighbouring stations. It is reported by refugees that the famous shrine of Shiva has been completely submerged.

The breach between Garh Jaipur and Jhalda on the Purulia Ranchi branch of Bengal Nagpur Railway has been repaired and through communication is restored.

PROMPT MEASURES AVERT FURTHER DISASTER.

BURDWAN, August 11.

Opinions diverge greatly as to the real extent of the Burdwan flood. It is authoritatively expressed that there had been little or no loss of life, but with equal confidence is the statement made that the mortality list must be extensive. Owing to the state of the flood no proper investigation was possible up to last evening, but colour is lent to the latter opinion by the recovery of two dead bodies. Whether the death roll is heavy or slight, can only be ascertained when the waters leave the whole area; but heavy or slight there can be no doubt that there would have been a terrible disaster had not the authorities acted promptly on a timely warning.

At midday, on Sunday, the waters began to subside and by noon yesterday the flood had dropped some three feet. Relief steps were at once taken. The District Magistrate (Mr. D. H. Wares) was indefatigable in his efforts and the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan who was in Burdwan at the time of the flood, rendered yoeman service. Public buildings were utilised as relief centres, and elephants and boats as means of transport. The approximate number of people who have taken shelter in the station and on the drying lands between the station and the town, is 1,500 to 2,000. In addition there are large numbers in the pucca houses of which details are at present lacking. The number of elephants engaged in the rescue work was six and aid was rendered by several boats.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

A HARROWING SIGHT.

CALCUTTA, August 11.

Regarding the casualties in the Damodar disaster although it seems that many lives must have been lost no bodies have yet been recovered. This is accounted for by the fact that the flood burst with tremendous force, and it is expected that the bodies of the victims have been carried many miles away. The wife of a railway official said in an interview:

"It was a harrowing sight from the upper storey of our house whither we had retired owing to the lower rooms being under water. We watched the native huts collapsing one after another, taking whole families down with them. The cries of the drowning were terrible to hear. We could see them struggling for a time, but they soon disappeared beneath the surface."

After hearing authenticated accounts of this discription one cannot doubt that the loss of life has been heavy.

GOOD TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

CALCUTTA, August 11.

Owing to the floods the wheat and seed traffic, which is very heavy at this time of the year, has had to be practically suspended, as have also shipments of import goods for up-country other than salt and sugar. The Bengal Nagpur Railway have arranged to bring all coal etc. for shipment at the docks by their route, and for this purpose their ferry will be employed night and day. The E. I. R. traffic will be diverted via Naihati. Tarkeshivar is isolated the line being breached and wires destroyed. With great difficulty some boats were got across on Monday with provisions for the inhabitants who were threatened with starvation.

A MINE DISASTER.

SEVEN MEN DROWNED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, August 11.

A report has reached Calcutta that a terrible disaster has occurred at the Jamodoba mine. A service stream burst through the workings, and there was at once a wild rush for safety. Seven men, however, are reported to be drowned. The Magistrate and the Mines Inspector are on the spot but the bodies cannot be recovered for some weeks, as there is so much water in the mine. It will take at least a month to pump out the workings.

SUFFRAGETTE SILLINESS.

SERVICE IN THE ABBEY INTERRUPTED.

SCENES OF WILD DISORDER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, August 11.

Suffragettes interrupted the service in Westminster Abbey yesterday, introducing in the Litany a prayer for Mrs. Pankhurst.

Subsequently there were scenes of wild disorders in Whitehall, following a meeting in Trafalgar Square.

Mounted police charged the crowd and seventeen arrests were made, including Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who was out on license.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN SHANGHAI.

REBELS DRIVEN IN UPON WUSUNG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SHANGHA, Aug. 11.

The Government moved a force of 2,500 men down the river on Saturday and another strong contingent on Sunday. All landed to the north of the settlements.

A force of a thousand drove the rebels in upon Wusung forts. The Government troops suffered no loss; the rebles had two wounded. The Wusung forts are reported to be short of ammunition.

Chungking has announced its independence but it is believed that Szechuan as a whole is loyal.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE IN MYSORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
BANGALORE, August 11.

At the opening of the new pumping installation on the banks of the Tungabhadra river to-day, at Harihar, Mr. Viwisvarayya, Dewan of Mysore, conveyed by command to the owner, Mr. Bhimappa Bondaday, the Maharaja's good wishes for the success of the undertaking and hoped that this example of enterprise would find many imitators.

Before performing the ceremony the Dewan spoke at length on the choice of motive power for agricultural and industrial purposes, from gas, oil and electricity, and announced that a project had been prepared for an irrigation canal system on the Bhadra river though it would be some time before the funds were available. He alluded to the possibilities of the State jungles for the manufacture of charloac for gas and to the several other waterfalls waiting to be harnessed as the Cauvery has been. "Our ryot," he said, "though industrious and docile, is ignorant, but that is his misfortune rather than his fault. He wants light and leading and more of sympathy than of contemptuous neglect. He must be taught to feel that if he depends more on himself and stiffens his back-bone instead of seeking redress for all sorts of grievances under the sun by making long winded petitions to Government he will be raising his position and the self-respect of the agricultural country as a whole. The vernacular newspapers of Mysore might do much if they opened their columns generously for disseminating information calculated to help in the up-building and bettering of agriculture throughout the country".

In conclusion Mr. Viwesvarayya spoke on co-operation and organization, and the need of stimulating a spirit of enquiry. As an example of the enormous losses which the people suffer by their conservatism he referred to the condition of the silk industry, in Mysore where the supply of cocoons is defective because diseased eggs are being allowed to hatch.

The ceremony was altogether of an enthusiastic and interesting nature.

ALLEGED PROFESSIONAL POISONER.

NASIK BRAHMIN ARRESTED FOR YEAR OLD CRIME.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
POONA, August 11.

Purshotam Narayan Phalgune, a young Brahmin of Nasik, has been arrested by Sub-Inspector Virikar on the alleged charge of being a professional poisoner. This man, who is only about 22 or 23 years old, is said to have travelled extensively visiting in turns Madras, Siam, Bengal, Kashmir and other places. He is stated to have served several sentences for theft.

The particular charge for which he has been arrested is that he administered dhatura to a woman of low character in Poona a year ago, as also to a man and decamped with their money.

SIMLA TOPICS.

THE AUTUMN SHUFFLE.

CHANGES IN THE SECRETARIAT.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, August 7.

During the past twenty-four hours Simla has had very heavy rain and this is regarded as the farewell showers of the monsoon. One can never be sure, however, as the uncertainty of Simla weather is proverbial. There has been a heavy fall of snow on the Upper Himalayas which indicates the advent of an early winter. The fruit crop in the hills is unusually good this year, and the market is flooded with apples and pears from the surronding hills as well as from Kulu, the famous mart of apples.

Some changes in the Imperial Secretariat by the end of the autumn is a normal feature of the Simla season. This year, however, the prospective changes are few. Sir Robert Carlyle, whose eyes, I am glad to learn, are better, is coming back. He will relieve Sir Edward Maclagan who will revert to his appointment as Revenue Secretary to the Government of India, and Mr. J. H. Ker will return to Bengal. Mr. Wood, senior member of the Railway Board is due to retire soon but he is entitled to an extension. Mr. L. Porter, Secretary to the Educational Department, will shortly complete his three years' tenure and may take leave but all of us will be sorry to lose him. Mr. Sharp, Joint Secretary, will also complete his three years' time before the next Simla season. Colonel Maxwell, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, will return from leave and replace Colonel Lee. Mr. Dawson, Under Secretary, Home Department, is proceeding Home on long leave, and Mr. Booth Gravely C. S. from Burma is to take his place. So much for the autumn. It is expected that there will be several important changes by the next spring.

THE ART EXHIBITION.

The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition was formally opened by the Viceroy last evening. Owing to bad weather, the attendance was small, but those present were very appreciative of the progress which the Society has made every year. Among the Anglo-Indian painters, alas Major Molyneux is no longer alive. Nevertheless a picture "Sunset in the Kashmir. Himalayas" from his brush was greatly admired. Mrs. Beadon contributes some of her fine works to the Exhibition, and Major Shuttleworth is also well represented. The Indian artists are now exhibiting their works in large numbers and they are growing in importance every year. Both Bengal and Bombay are well represented. Mr. J. P. Gangooly exhibits a portrait of the late Sir William Dring which has been lent by the Masonic brotherhood of Bengal. He has other works dealing with the Himalayas and rural Bengal. Mr. Jinno, who is Mr. Gangooly's brother, also exhibits some works. Among the younger generation there are Mr. H. D. Roy and Messrs. R. C. Ghosh and L. M. Ghosh, well-known for their water colour sketches. Mr. A. K. Chauhdri, son of Mr. Justice Chauhdri, has sent some fine photographs and monochromes. Among the artists from Bombay I miss Mr. Pithawala this year. He is an old favourite and many of us miss him. Both Mr. Dhurandhar and Mr. Joshi deal with classical subjects relating to the Mahabharata, the former exhibiting a huge canvas, "Sairindhri on an unpleasant Errand," and the latter, "Unexpected Obstacle," touching one of the momentous periods of Bhisma's life. Mr. Pestonjee is prominent with several clever sketches, and Mr. Bomanjee's "The Last Touch" has been given the Society's first prize for Indian artists. Mr. Haldankar has also a clever "Study of a head from Life." Mr. Kirtikar is one among the prominent exhibitors in monochromes and photographs. A noteworthy feature of the Exhibition is the absence of any works of the new school with which Messrs. Havell and Abanindra Nath Tagore are so well identified.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Within a month the Legislative Council will meet at Simla for about three weeks. There will be three sittings only and the last day will be devoted to Mr. Gokhale's resolution on the South African question. It is also expected that Mr. S. N. Banerjea will raise the question of the new educational policy, but nothing is yet settled. The Bills to be introduced include those relating to copyright, the Negotiable Instruments Act, Wireless Telegraphy, the General Motor Cars Act, and a small measure amending the Code of Civil Procedure, under which the High Courts will be empowered to apply certain sections of the Code to Presidency Small Cause Courts. There are several important bills now under reference to the Secretary of State, and, if Lord Crewe's sanction is received in time, these will also be introduced.

The Criminal Procedure Code Bill and a Bill for the Protection of Minor Girls will be the two most important of these measures. A number of questions has already been received dealing with a variety of topics, including the railway strike which took place on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway in June.

DEATH OF SIR ADAMJI PIRBHOY.

SUCCUMBS TO ATTACK O PNEUMONIA.

MERCHANT PRINCE AND PHILANTHROPIST.

We regret to announce the death of Sir Adamji Pirbhoy, Kt., at the age of sixty-seven, which occurred at his residence at Walkeshwar last evening, from puenmonia after a protracted illness of over three weeks. The deceased had been under the treatment of Colonel Hogel, Colonel Caxton, Doctor MacQueen, and Doctor Kher.

Sir Adamji Pirbhoy Rafiuddin, who was born in 1846, was one of the great merchant princes of Bombay and was a distinguished member of the Daudi Borah community. Born of humble, though respectable, parents at Dhoraji, the capital town of the native state in Kathiawar, young Adamji, owing to the limited means of his parents, had to start in life with only an elementary education as his mental equipment. However he possessed in a marked degree all the distinguishing traits of his community—love of enterprise and commerce and patient and plodding industry. When he was only seventeen, he prevailed upon his father to leave the small provincial native town of Dhoraji and come to Bombay, which was thenceforth the scene of Sir Adamji's daring enterprises in commerce.

EARLY SUCCESSES.

Sir Adamji commenced his business life as a petty trader, but he soon became a contractor to Government and the military department. At first he succeeded in securing small contracts for supplying camp equipage to the Bombay arsenal. This he fulfilled with great success and expedition, giving every satisfaction to Government. Those were the days when Bombay-made tents were held in utter disrepute by Government and, consequently, Sir Adamji had an up-hill work in bringing up his articles to the standard of excellence and efficiency required by the officials. He brought to Bombay clever and askilful tent makers in large numbers from wherever he could get them, sank his own capital in the business, and personally watched and supervised every detail of the work as it was in progress. Thus with great "push" and courage, he succeeded in turning out tents that were in every way acceptable to Government.

OTHER ENTERPRISES.

Side by side with the manufacture of tents, Sir Adamji started another very useful and lucrative industry in the shape of a tannery at Sion, a suburb of Bombay, and soon added to it harness, saddlery and boot departments. He was the principal supplier of boots to the troops who fought in the Chitral, Afridi and Tirah expeditions. He had for many years held, and still held, contracts for the supply of leather to the arsenals in the Bombay and Madras commands. His keen foresight and commercial calculations, as much as his business instincts had been so exact and unerring, that every business enterprise started by him and carried on under his supervision proved profitable.

AS A PHILANTHROPIST.

Sir Adamji rendered many valuable services to Government and earned the good-will and confidence of many a Government officer. It is noteworthy that he amassed his vast fortune by industry, daring enterprise, untiring energy and self-denial. It is not too often that wealth is accompanied with practical piety and discerning philanthrophy. In Sir Adamji was to be seen this rare and happy combination. He was a large employer of labour and enterprising manufacturer, a successful merchant and a highly efficient Government contractor. But over and above all this, he was a philanthropist and a man with broad sympathies for the needy and helpless. His private and public charities are too numerous to mention but in a general way it is believed that in the, aggregate they amounted to about 60 lakhs of rupees. They covered a large area, extending from his native town to Bombay, and reaching as far as Kaballa (in Asiatic Turkey) and Mecca (in Arabia).

The services that he rendered, specially to the Borah Mahomedans and to the public in general during the plague epidemic of the nineties, are in themselves worthy records of timely assistance and public usefulness.

He was appointed by the Bombay Government to be Sheriff of the City for the official year. On this occasion, he was presented with an address by the public of Bombay headed by the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., who took this opportunity of publicly recognising his munificient acts. The holy title of "Rafiuddin" which means the climax of religion, was conferred on him at the time by the then spiritual head of his community, and he was also entertained by the members of his community. In the New Year's Honours list of 1907, his public services and munificence were further recognised and the honour of knighthood was conferred on him.

Among his larger business enterprises were the Sir Adamji Pirbhoy Mills at Tardeo and the Matheran Railway. After a long and arduous correspondence with Government extending over three years, the Matheran Railway project was started in September, 1904, and the construction of the Railway was completed at the end of 1905. It is estimated that the total cost of constructing this railway came to about ten lakhs of rupees. In the whole of India, this is the only branch railway line that has asked for no guarantee, either from Government or from the principal railway. This railway is a living memorial testifying to the business genius and the enterprising spirit of Sir Adamji Pirbhoy.

He leaves behind him a very large family and a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss.

BANDRA COCAINE RAID.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Yesterday, before Rao Bahadur G. R. Dabholkhan, Resident Magistrate of Bandra, the hearing of the case was resumed in which Hassan Mia, a Mahomedan, was charged by Excise Inspector MacLaughlen, with having concealed in his house 67,200 grains of cocaine without a permit.

Mr. P. V. Patel, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case have already appeared in our columns. On receipt of certain information in Bombay, Inspectors MacLaughlen and Gonsalves raided a certain house in Navapada, a village near Bandra, and effected a seizure of 67,200 grains of cocaine valued at Rs. 12,600.

Mr. Honner, Assistant Collector of Thana and Kolaba Districts, was present at yesterday's hearing.

Simao Francis and Esack, two members of the "punch" in whose presence the accused's house was searched, gave evidence to show that the accused was not at home at the time of the raid.

The prosecution admitted that the accused was absent at the time.

Mr. Patel then cross-examined the complainant.—You know that the accused resides in a chawl which gives access from the road—Yes, I do.

The accused resides with his son, a boy about nine years old?—Yes, he does.

The son often leaves the house in his father's absence to go out and play?—Yes.

Is there a verandah round the accused's house and are there any neighbours next door?—Yes there is a verandah and there are many neighbours.

The accused was absent at the time of the search?—Yes. He had been out in the morning.

The accused was then called upon to account for the cocaine found in his house. He stated that he knew absolutely nothing about the cocaine and how it happened to be in his house. He said that the same morning he had opened the box in which the cocaine was alleged to have been found, to take out some clothes, but had seen nothing. He then had tea, and telling his son that he was going out and that his mother-in-law would cook for him (son) that day, he had gone to Bombay to visit some relatives of his. He had spent the whole day at Bombay visiting friends and doing some other business and returned to Navapada by the 12.19 train. On arriving at his house he was surprised to learn that his chawl was searched and cocaine discovered therein.

The accused further stated that he was asked by a sepoy where Harsan Mia was and on replying that he was Hassan Mia, was at once taken into custody and brought before Inspector MacLaughlen.

Mr. Patel urged that the cocaine must have been placed in the accused's house during his absence by one of his enemies.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

QUIET RESTORED BY COLLECTOR'S VIGILANCE.

[Associated Press.]

KARACHI, August 11.

Considerable excitement has been caused among the Muhammadans here by the demolition of a mosque, but already the excitement is passed and quiet has been restored by the energy of the Collector of Karachi who on hearing what had been done ordered the immediate restoration of the mosque. The trouble in fact ended almost as soon as it began, owing to the promptness and vigour with which it was handled.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

ARNI JAGIRDAR'S COMPLAINT.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, August 11.

The case in which Mr. H. De Castleberg, of the International Bankers Alliance, stands charged with cheating the Jagirdar of Arni was called on to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. D. Padmanabhalu, the prosecuting Inspector, submitted that the whole case was not ready for presentation as several important papers from London had yet to be received and a fortnight's further adjournment was thus imperative, but in the meanwhile charge sheets in respect of two cases against the accused were ready and these would be filed.

The accused, who was unrepresented, opposed the adjournment. He said he had been already seventy-five days in the jail lock-up and was suffering much. His body was all covered with sores and he was not able to take any food. His Worship remarked that the police would doubtless expedite the hearing of the case, but as the necessary papers from London had not arrived as yet the adjournment must be granted, and accordingly adjourned the case to the 25th instant.

Accused then asked for details of the charget against him in two cases in respect of which charge sheets were ready. His Worship informed him that in one case he was charged with having cheated the Jaghirdar of Arni of a sum of Rs. ,00 between the 10th June 1912 and the 4th February 1913. In the second case the charge against him was that between the 1st and 27th June 1913, he cheated Mr. Sankaran, a grandson of Sir S. Subramania Iyer, of the sum of Rs. 2000/-.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

RESPONSIBILITY OF AUDITORS.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, August 11.

At the Madras High Court this morning, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tyabjee, Mr. W. Barton made an application on behalf of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, the auditors of the Malabar Saw Mills Limited, in liquidation, for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of their Lordships' upholding of Mr. Justice Bakewell's finding, that the auditors were officers of the company. The application was opposed by Mr. C. Sidney Smith, Barrister-at-Law, on behalf of the Official Liquidator.

Their Lordships granted leave to appeal to the Privy Council, as prayed for.

A further application was then made by Mr. Barton for stay of proceedings, and an interim order was passed staying all proceedings for three months to enable the auditors and directors to apply to the Privy Council for an order staying the proceedings pending the disposal of the appeal.

KURLA SHOOTING CASE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In the above case, Mr. Vicaji, Counsel for the defence, has been reported to have said in Court regarding the evidence of the toll-man on the Sion Causeway that it was absurd for the prosecution to have brought his evidence at all.

Now, I am afraid both Mr. Vicaji, the Counsel for the defence, and the public, may not have perhaps an opportunity to study the facts properly.

For the facts are: that there are two toll-stations at the Sion Causeway. The one nearing the Sion Station to which Mr. Vicaji made reference and the other near the Swadeshi Mills. The former falls to the jurisdiction of Bombay and the latter to the Thana District. Those cars which are registered at Bombay are exempted from toll at the former station but tolls are levied invariably and under any and circumstances at the latter station for the jurisdiction of Bombay ceases there. It was here, at the latter station, that the rupee was thrown at the toll-man instead of eight annas, and that's why the toll-man's evidence was necessary and not absurd, as supposed to have been said by Mr. Vicaji.

Hoping you will insert these facts for public information and oblige.—Yours etc.,

Yours sincerely,
J. MACKWAN.

August 11.

HOME SECRETARIAT.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, August 11.

Mr. W. Booth Gravely, I. C. S., will take up his appointment as under Secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India early in September.

The P. and O. Company's S.S. "Salsette," with the outward Mails of the 1st instant, left Aden at 6 p.m. on 10th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

MUNICIPAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE TRUST.

MR. ORR'S STATEMENT.

PROPOSITION WITHDRAWN.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Mr. A. M. Tod, being in the chair.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, in accordance with a previous notice of motion, moved "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report the cause or causes which induced the halalkhors to strike work last month; and the name or names of the Inspectors ond Mukadums who may have been found guilty of extorting "dasturi" from these people and the punishment meted out to them."

Dr. Master, in support of his proposition, said those Mukadums who had been found guilty of extorting money should have been punished in an examplary manner and not by transferring them from one ward to another.

Dr. Jehangir seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner said he would be very much pleased to make the report asked for but he wished to observe that the Corporation would agree with him that the disciplinary measures should be best left to the discretion of the executive. That was the policy adopted by the Corporation in the past and he thought it was not right to adopt a contrary practice which would produce a very prejudicial effect.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji suggested that the proposition should be so amended as to ask the Commissioner if the Mukadums did accept "dasturi."

Sir Pherozeshah said that the first part of the proposition should be altogether left out in view of the fact that the srike had been checked. If the Commissioner were asked to make a report, he would be considerably handicapped in doing so and the halalkhores would again rise in and body and say that they were not adequately paid. He suggested that the first part should be left out and the second part so amended as to ask whether cases of "dasturi" had taken place and if so what punishment was meted out.

He thought Dr. Master's proposition, as it stood, would prove no useful purpose but might perhaps create some mischief.

Dr. Master took up the suggestion and asked leave to so amend his proposition. The leave was granted and the proposition thus amended was carried.

MUNICIPAL GRANT TO THE TRUST.

Dr. D. B. Master next moved "that the Corporation are of opinion that the City Improvement Trust should spend at least half the Municipal grant made every year by the Corporation to that body on the improvement of slums in the city in addition to the sum given by Government for the same purpose. That the President be requested to forward this resolution, if passed, to the chairman of the Trust Board; and if Government's sanction is necessary for the suggested use of half the Municipal contribution, the president be requested to approach Government with a request to make the required alteration in the present City Improvement Trust Act."

He first asked for and obtained leave to withdraw the last part of his proposition.

In support of his proposition, he said the first object of establishing the Trust was to stamp out the slums but in their desire to construct big astary roads, the slums were not touched and diseases prevailed in the congested areas. Thus the main object had been frustrated and time had now come when they should definitely ask the Board to spend a certain sum over the slums. The mortality in the City had not materially diminished though they had spent about three crores of rupees for that purpose and he was of opinion on the subject. Even the Government of India grant was spent after constructing big roads and if the Trust, who had earmarked the amounts, had no money to spend at present, they should move Government for a grant. Besides if the Corporation expressed an emphatic opinion, the Trust would think twice before earmarking in various amounts. It was very gratifying to note that the present Chairman had now changed the previous scheme of pulling down houses wholesale and he hoped the present arrangement might do some good.

Dr. Jehangir seconded the proposition, reserving his remarks.

Sir Ibrahim said the debate had been started by Dr. Master too late in the day because the liability incurred by the Trust represented the revenue derived both from the Corporation and Government and he, therefore, thought that the discussion if this subject would become merely acdemic, If Dr Master studied the financial statement prepared by Mr. Orr about three years ago, he would find that the capitalised value was put at two crores and forty lacs and that was earmarked for certain schemes and the Corporation had at that time an opportunity to express its opinion. The Trust had at present undertaken he (the speaker) had observed that greater attention should be paid to the slums but he remedy Dr. Master wished to apply was no remedy because the funds of the Trust had been hypothecated for the schems already undertaken. He resolution to support the hands of the Trust, who had at present sent a representation to Government for a recurring grant to carry on the slum improvemenuts on the lines suggested by Mr. Orr. While he was in entire grater attention should be paid towards the slum improvement, he thought that the question of appropriating the portion of the Corporation contribution did not arise at all.

Sir Ibrahim, however, wished to observe that the Corporation should say that any proposal to impose further liabilitity on the tax-payer for Trust operations would not be approved. He asked Dr. Master to, withdraw his proposition.

MR. ORR'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Orr, Chairman of the Trust, was the next speaker. He said:—It is useless to suggest the appropriation of any portion of he Trust's existing sources of annual income such as the Municipal contribution to any new scheme, because practically all such annual income is already their maximum development, and so the time is near when when the Trust can set only the expansion of the Municipal contribution against the expansion of interest and sinking fund charges and the Trust must therefore be extremely careful not to allow any expansion of their programme which will involve an undue expansion of inter at and sinking fund charges. It is for this reason that the Trust do not now submit any new scheme to Government for sanction unless they can show that the new interest and sinking fund charges it involves are fully met by new sources of revenue not reckoned on in the programme already sanctioned.

In 1910 a forecast of the Trust's operation in execution of their then sanctioned programme was prepared and it was shown that the margin for expansion of the Trust's programme was 16 lakhs, that is, that the Trust finances would allow of the expansion of their qrogramme by even losing schemes provided that the net losses involved thereby expressed in terms of prevent value did not exceed an aggregate of sixteen lakhs.

In this 1910 forecase the annual Municipal contribution at the full 20 per cent on assessments up to 1969 was taken into account and therefore it is futile to suggest the earmakring of any part of that contribution to new schemes.

MORE RECENT SCHEMES.

The schemes added to the Trust's programme since the issue of the 1910 forecast are only Police accomodation schemes, the Sydenham Roar scheme, the East Agripada scheme and the Undaria Street improvement scheme and negotiations for certain new housing schemes are now in progress. Police accomodation schemes are self supporting and the Trust can therefore take up any number of them; so also they can take up any number of housing schemes under the amended act in co-operation with employers for they also involve no loss to the Trust. The lsos on the Syndenham road scheme was estimated at 68 lakhs to be met by the Government of India's special grant of 50 lakhs margin of the 1910 forecast plus two lakhs out of the six lakhs saved by marked down for appropriation towards paying off the interest and sinking fund charges on the capital borrowed or to be borrowed for the execution of the schemes upon which the Trust have already embarked.

Every year the Trust borrow on the four per cent. debentures of sixty years' currency such capital as then require for the work of the year, and every year they pay off out of their annual income interest and sinking fund charges amounting to 4. 61 per cent. on their capital debt four per cent. for interest and 0. 61 per cent. for sinking fund.

These interest and sinking fund charges will go on increasing so long as the Trust have to go on borrowing capital for the completion of their programme of works, i. e., according to the latest calculations on the present sanctioned programme up to the year 1929-1930 and there can be on decrease of these charges until after the year 1959 when every year one of the 60 years loans will be paid off.

The annualinterest and sinking fund charges have to be met from the Trust's annual net receipts from their estates plus the annual Municipal contribution, and it so happens that in the last four years the annual increase in net receipts so that the vear's surplus increased from 0. 5 lakhs in 1909-10 to 1. 6 lakhs in 1910-11; 2. 9 lakhs in 1911-12 and 5 lakhs in 1912-13.

SURPLUSES OR DEFICITS.

There must, however, come a time when instead of an annually increasing surplus the Trust have to face an annually decreasing surplus or even a succession of deficits; for outside the estates temporarily vested in the Trust by Government and the Municipiality for development there is no single scheme of the Trust's in which the net annual receipts after the scheme is fully developed do not fall far short of the corresponding annual interest and sinking fund charges. The sum total of these scheme deficits is counterbalanced by annual surpluses in vested estates where the interest and sinking fund charges are compartively low, becaue the Trust got the land gratis instead of having to acquite it as in their other estates. These surpluses are however nearing improvement in the actuals over the forecaste up to the end of 1911-12. The loss on the East Agripada scheme was estimated at 25 lakhs to be met from the saving of 41 lakhs resulting from the remission of interest on the Trust's capital debt in respect of vested lands in accordance with Bombay Act No. 1 of 1913. The loss on the Undaria Street scheme was estimated at 5.2 lakhs to be met by the special grant of 4 lakhs from Government plus 1.2 lakhs out of the 10 lakhs saved by improvement in actuals over forecast in 1912-13. Similarly the loss on any new improvement scheme must be met from some new source of revenue not taken into account in the 1910 forecast. The Trust and the Corporation have both moved Government to supplement the Trust's income with the proceeds of taxation to the extent of 4½ lakhs per annum Part of these proceeds will Trust are already committed, and though some of the leaders of the Corporation appear to think that a large share of the remainder should be devoted to the western avenue and the developments of Mahim, I believe, the majority of the Trustees agree with me in thinking that the whole of this remainder should be improvement schemes for relieving congestion should be devoted to improvement schemes for lelieving congestion in the most densely populated areas in the city.

In the circumstances, I submit that Dr. Master's notion in its present from is only likely to curtail a useless reference to the Trust. It will save a great deal of time and trouble if Dr. Master will withdraw his motion, wait till the result of the application to Government for enchancement of the rust's annual income is known and there raise a discussion as to what portion of their new funds the Trust should be moved to apply to improvement schemes.

Dr. Master said that after the explanations given by Sir Ibrahim and Mr. Orr, he did not think it desirable to press the proposition.

ROAD EXCAVATION.

Mr. H. A. Lalji then moved his proposition (already published) regardin road excavation.

Mr. Maishin seconded the proposition.

ground had been covered by Mr. Mody's proposition, which had been carried the other day.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir said that Mr. Lalji had suggested the introduction of certain rules and he thought it better if the Commissioner replied to both the propositions together.

At the suggestion of Sir Pherozeshah, Mr. Lalji agreed to so modify his propositnon on that in making his report on Mr. Mody's proposition the Commissioner should bear in mind the points contained in his proposition.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

A THIRTY-YEAR OLD SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—There is no more depressing sight in Bombay than the one which presents itself opposite the Jain Hindu Temple at Pydhonie. This is the centre of the Hindu population and of the Marwari business quarter and the streets here are crowded from early morning until midnight. The tram line passing along Pydhonie joins the North and South of the Island, and heavy calls are made on it all day. In these circumstances, one had expected that the magiv wand of the beautifies of Bombay first touched this locality, and made it a fit home for the thousands of opulent people who reside and do business there.

On the contrary, the road from Pydhonie to Bhuleshwar has been allowed to remain fringed on either side with dingy ancient structures whence emanate all day sounds of the hammer of the copper-smith. This state of things has continued for over thirty years. In the evidence given by Mr. Crawford before the Bombay Extension Committee of 1887, referring to the Moombadevie Tank, he said: "Many Europeans are quite unaware that in front of the Copper-smith or Bhendy Bazar, which they drive through daily, is an immense and handsome tank from which Bombay takes its name. It is now for the most part shut in all round by ranges of low shops and squalid hovels. The whole of these should be removed and the tank and temples thrown out to view. All the available space should be enclosed by a handsome railing and laid out as a public garden."

It is to be hoped that Mr. Crawford's suggestion will commend itself to the Municipal Commissioner and that he will see his way to formulate and present a definite scheme for the consideration of the Corporation.—Yours, etc.

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE IN RANGOON.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, August 11.

The Secretary of State has now sanctioned the scheme for a Pasteur Institute in Rangoon. The Local Government was given a grant of two acres of land in Sudder Bazaar for the site and the work of construction will be put in hand at once.

PARTNER CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

OUTSIDE SPECULATION IN COTTON.

MAGISTRATE ARRIVES AT F ACCUSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Sub-Inspector Barodia of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, at the instance of Vithaldas Kallianji Kapadia, charged Amritalal Fulchand, a quondam partner of his, with cheating in respect of Rs. 2,000.

The complainant Vithaldas alleged that in the latter part of 1909 he and the accused started business as cotton brokers in the name and style of Amrutlal Vithaldas and Co. The accused had considerable experience in the line and was to attend business. The complainant was only to render such assistance as the accused demanded. The complainant further alleged that the accused represented to the complainant that in order to establish their credit in the bazaar a sum of Rs. 2,000 would have to be deposited with a big cotton shroff, and in consequence the complainant borrowed the amount and gave it to the accused. The latter instead of depositing the money for the purpose for which he had represented it was required, left the same with the firm of Shivnarayan Nemani as margin money in respect of certain speculative transactions which he had entered into with the firm outside the legitimate scope of the partnership business. The complainant therefore charged the accused with cheating.

MARGIN MONEY FOR "SODDAS."

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that they started business as brokers but that after some time the complainant suggested that they should do speculative business. One Hemraj, who was also a partner in the company, then sent the complainant with him with Rs. 1,000 to be deposited with a respectable man, as without depositing money for margin, nobody would accept their 'soddas.' The money was accordingly deposited with Shivnarayan Nemani in the presence of the complainant. They made some 'soddas' for cotton. In the meanwhile the price of cotton went up and Nemani pressed for a further deposit, when the complainant made a further deposit of Rs. 1,000. The price of cotton continued to rise and they therefore stopped their business before the due date. Their loss on these transactions came to Rs. 4,337-8-0. Nemani pressed for the money but it was not paid. It was three years now since the transactions had passed and Nemani's claim was barred by limitation. They had not yet made up the accounts, fearing any action would be taken by Shivnarayan Nemani for the recovery of their dues. After three years the complainant and Hemraj asked the accused to pay his share of the loss and put pressure on him for it. The accused further stated it was not usual for brothers to deposit any money for credit but those who wanted to make 'soddas' did it. The accused alleged that he told this fact to the detective police, who called on him more than once.

MAGISTRATE'S JUDGMENT.

His Worship, in delivering his decision, said that the firm of Amritlal Vithaldas and Co. did not appear to have done much business as brokers because from the start till the 2nd February when their business was practcally closed, only the 'Kabalas' were entered into. It was not strange therefore that the accused might have thought of doing some business in 'soddas' on their own account and hence the complainant and the accused deposited the money and waited for a favourable opportunity. The transactions gave very strong reasons to believe the accused's statement that these sums were deposited as margin money. The complainant did not venture to move in the matter till Shivnarayen Nemani's claim had been time-barred. Finding that the loss of Rs. 2,000 had fallen on his own shoulders, the complainant moved the police with a view to put pressure on the accused to contribute towards that loss. The Police seemed to have moved in the matter on or about the 26th March as per notice to the accused signed by J. D. Barodia of the C. I. D. The case was brought to the Court for the first time on the 23rd April. It was therefore under investigation for near a month, which seemed to be longer than usual for a case of this nature. His Worship ordered the accused to be discharged.

A TRAMWAY PASSENGER'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Sir,—As I was travelling by tram on the 7th instant from Prince's Dock to Sassoon Dock I had to transfer at the Crawford Market. This I did, and the car travelled as far as Bori Bunder before the conductor came to punch my transfer ticket. He punched the ticket, and then asked me where I got in. I, of course told him that I got in at the market. He however persisted in stating that he saw me get in at Bori Bunder. He also told me that I would either have to purchase a new ticket or leave the car. I did neither.

If a conductor made it a point to punch a passengers' ticket as soon as he entered the car, much trouble might be avoided. I have noticed this slackness several times in the tram, and I hope that it will soon be remedied.—Yours, etc.

C. E. J.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

CLAUSE IN INSURANCE POLICY.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

BARODA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED, v. SATYANARAYEN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.

This was an appeal from the decision of Beaman, J., dismissing the suit of the plaintiffs upon a preliminary issue.

The plaintiffs, a Joint Stock Company registered at Baroda, had a mill of theirs at Baroda insured against loss by fire with the defendant Company, through the latter's Sub-Agents Venilal Chunilal and Co., to the extent of Rs. 20,000 on the usual terms and conditions contained in the defendant company's policy. The mill was declared for insurance at Rs. 10,33,000 (subsequently reduced to Rs. 9,63,000), as per specification for one year, and the defendant company issued a protection note which was to remain in force for 15 days. The plaintiff company paid Rs. 101-12-3 as premium. In pursuance of the said protection note, the defendant company issued on 7th February 1910 a policy for Rs. 10,000 in the name of the plaintiff company, whereby they insured against loss or damage by fire and lightning all the building, machinery, accessories and stock of the plaintiff company's mill. The said policy "inter alia" provided that the specification attached thereto should be taken as forming part of the policy and that in case of any claim arising the same should be paid in Bombay.

The plaintiff company had also insured the aforesaid property of their mill with twenty-four other Insurance Companies in Bombay in a sum of Rs. 9,38,000 and reserved an insurance to the extent of Rs. 15,000 with themselves.

PART OF MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

On 11th October 1910, a fire took place in the card room of the mill owing to friction and spread to the spinning room above, and the spinning and card frame department and the Reeling room and cellar were destroyed. Immediate intimation, was given by the plaintiff's against to the said Venilal Chunilal the defendant's agent, and to Messrs. Thomas H. Moore and Co., agents of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company, on behalf of themselves and the other Insurance Companies in Bombay. The plaintiff company furnished full information as regards the damage and other particulars to one Keshavlal Harilal of the firm of Messrs. Keshaylal Chunilal and Co., agents of the defendant company and to their agent the said Venil.... Messrs. Thomas Moore and Co., on behalf of the Imperial Insurance Co., with whom the said property was insured for Rs. 2,50,000, appointed, for themselves and other companies, Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co., Secretaries of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, as adjustors.

On inquiry by Messrs. Fergusson and Co. whether they were agreeable to pay their share of the charges, the defendant company declined to join the other Insurance Companies in assessing the loss. Messrs. Fergusson and Co. having thereafter adjudged the loss of the plaintiff company at Rs. 4,28,577, less Rs. 18,892-12-0 for salvage proceeds, the defendant company became thereby liable to pay to the plaintiff company their proportionate share, amounting to Rs. 4,254-4-0 plus Rs. 43-9-6 as their share of the charges. The defendant company refuse to pay the said amounts, alleging that the plaintiff company had not complied with the essential conditions of the policy and that the said policy had accordingly become null and void. The plaintiff company, therefore, pray for a decree for Rs. 4,297-13-6 with interest.

FAILURE TO NOTIFY FIRE.

The defendant company in their written statement object that the suit cannot be maintained, as the plaintiff company are not a company registered in British India. They deny that Venilal Chunilal and Co. were their sub-agents. They had acted merely as brokers. They say that they had no knowledge, prior to the occurrence of the fire, of the statement that the plaintiff company had insured their property with other Insurance Companies. The plaintiff company had given no notice whatever of the occurrence of the fire or the loss, as they were bound to do under the policy. The defendant company were, therefore, not liable to pay the amount claimed. They counterclaim the amount of the allowance in the premium in consideration of fire appliances which were to be maintained on the mill premises by the plaintiffs and which they had failed to keep up.

The sixth issue raised in the Lower Court was: "Whether the plaintiffs' claim having been rejected by letter of 10th April, 1911, the plaintiffs had not forfeited all benefits under the said policy by virtue of the provisions of clause 12 of the conditions of the policy."

Amongst other terms it was agreed between the parties under clause 12 that, if, after a claim had been made and rejected, the insured should not institute any proceedings within 3 months from the date of such rejection, they were to forfeit all benefits under the policy. The sixth issue was tried as a preliminary issue and found against the plaintiffs and the suit was dismissed upon that preliminary issue.

Against the judgment and decree of the learned judge the appellants file this appeal on the grounds that it ought not to have been held that plaintiffs' claim was barred by clause 12 of the considitions of the policy, and that no such private stipulation between the parties should be allowed to over-ride the provisions of the law of limitation which in such a case had prescribed the period of 3 years within which such a suit could be brought.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Kanga appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Bahadurjee and Mr. Desai appeared for the respondents.

AN INTERESTING POINT.

Mr. Strangman (for the appellants) submitted that the point in this case was a very interesting one. A similar point had been decided by Justices Batchelor and Chandavarkar in *Hirabai* v. *Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.*, (14, Bombay Law Reporter p. 741.) Having regard to the decision in that suit Mr. Justice Beaman found in favour of the respondents and against the appellants. Even if the parties had agreed to waive the statutory period of limitation, that agreement would be void under Section 23 of the Indian Contract Act. The procedure in England and India is different. In England people could contract themselves beyond the period of limitation, so would they be able to do within the period of limitation. In India they could not. In India the Court was bound to pass a decree although limitation had not been pleaded by the other party. (The case in 36 Calcutta, I. L. R., p. 576, was cited). The case in 14 Bombay Law Reporter p. 741, proceeded on the assumption that the law in England and India was the same. Such a clause as clause 12 in the policy of the Insurance Company was an attempted evasion on the part of the Insurance Company.

RIGHT TO RENEW DEBT.

Mr. Bahadurji (for the respondents) submitted that here the parties agreed to put an end to the contract altogether. The distinction between bar of remedy and extinguishment of agreement was of great importance. There was no reason why such a contract could not be enforced, Section 28 of the Contract Act, dealt with the barring of the remedy, but not with the extinguishing of an agreement. Section 25 of the Contract Act gave the debtor a right to renew his debt. Both these sections (viz., Secs. 25 and 28) ought to be read together. The *ratio decidendi* of the case in 14 Bombay Law Reporter was that if a certain thing was not done within a contracted period of time, the contract would be at an end. That decision was absolutely correct. There was nothing in law which would avoid such a condition as clause 12, of this policy. Under this clause three months after, all the rights were forefeited. Having these rights forefeited, the insured had no rights under the contract: and the contract having come to an end, no question of limitation would arise.

After counsel had finished their arguments His Lordship the Chief Justice intimated that judgment would be reserved.

Solicitors for appellants: Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal.

Solicitors for respondents: Messrs, Hiralal and Co.

AN ADMINISTRATION SUIT.

QUESTION OF LEGITIMACY.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

BAI RAHIMATBAI AND ANOTHER v. IDA.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the original suit the plaintiff had prayed for a declaration that he was the legitimate son of one Haji Abdul Satar; for a declaration that the release passed by him in 1903 was not binding on him; and that his rights in the estate left by Haji Abdul Satar might be ascertained and, if necessary, administered by the Court.

One Haji Oomer Haji Essak Sobe, a Cutchi Memon, died on 19th May, 1883 leaving a widow and two sons Abdul Satar and Haji Abdulla. These two sons lived together until about 1897 when they divided their father's property and executed a release thereof. Abdul Satar died in 1902, leaving a widow Mariambai, three sons, the plaintiff Ida, Haji Ibrahim, and Haji Oosman, and two daughters, Fatmabai and Rehmatbai. Haji Ibrahim separated from his father and executed a release in July 1896.

Abdul Satar left a will in which he declared that the plaintiff had been born to him by a concubine and directed that a trust should be executed in favour of the plaintiff in respect of a certain house in Kolbhat Lane.

The plaintiff alleged that, on the representation of his brothers that he was illegitimate, he was induced under a mistake of fact to execute a release on 15th July 1903 in favour of his brother and Mariambai in respect of the legacy bequeathed to him. On the same day a Deed Poll was executed making a trust of the Kolbhat property in favour of the plaintiff. Haji Ibrahim died in 1906 and Haji Oosman in July 1910, leaving his widow Rehmatbai, the second defendant.

The plaintiff alleged that after the death of Haji Oosman he came to know that his father had been married to the plaintiff's mother in 1874 and claimed that under the circumstances he was not bound by the release passed by him in 1903.

MISREPRESENTATION DENIED.

The defendants denied that the plaintiff was the legitimate son of Abdul Satar. They claimed that the release of 1903 was binding on the plaintiff and was not executed under fraud or misrepresentation or under any mistake or fact on the part of the plaintiff. They submitted that plaintiff was barred and estopped from making any further claim against the estate of Abdul Satar.

Mr. Justice Macleod thought that it was proved conclusively that a marriage ceremony was performed between Abdul Satar and the plaintiff's mother Huseina, an Arab woman whom Abdul Satar had brought to Bombay on his return from Arabia. Further, it appeared that until the death of Abdul Satar the plaintiff was always treated as if he were legitimate. His Lordship, therefore, found the issue of legitimacy in favour of the plaintiff. So, also the issue of limitation. As to the release, His Lordship found that it being signed by the plaintiff under the mistake of fact that he was illegitimate, did not affect the question, as the release was merely a receipt. But the mere setting aside of the release would not entitle the plaintiff to an administration suit. Liberty was therefore, reserved to the plaintiff to file a fresh suit, if so advised.

FINDINGS INSERTED IN DECREE.

Against the judgment and decree of the learned judge, the defendants have filed this appeal. The main grounds of appeal are that leave to bring a fresh suit should not have been granted to the plaintiff, as the decision was practically adverse to him; that the leave was not given either before or at the time of the judgment, but on a motion to speak to the minutes of the decree; that, as the learned judge had held that the suit could not be maintained as framed, the findings on the issues should not have been inserted in the decree.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Weldon appeared for the appellants:

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Desai appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Kanga (for the appellants) submitted that no appeal would lie in this matter because the whole suit was withdrawn. Appeal would lie on a decree and not on an order. This was not a decree but an order by Mr. Justice Macleod. The findings arrived at by Mr. Justice Macleod should not find a place in the order. The order must stand by itself.

Mr. Bahadurjee submitted that what ought to have been done was to draw up a decree as to the declaratory part of the suit and to draw up the order as regards the rest. It was only a withdrawal of a part of the suit. There would be a great hardship on his clients if Their Lordships held on the exact words of the order that the whole suit was withdrawn.

Mr. Kanga submitted that what would happen would be that in the other suit they would put this decree. If the suit was allowed to be withdrawn no other words should find a place in the order.

WHOLE SUIT WITHDRAWN.

Chief Justice:—How can there be a decree when the suit is withdrawn?

Mr. Bahadurji:—What the plaintiff asked for was that he should be allowed to withdraw from proceeding with a part of the claim in the suit. He did not completely withdraw.

Batchelor J.:—You would see that leave is granted to withdraw the suit.

Mr. Bahadurji:—Those words stand in my way.

His Lordship the Chief Justice suggested that the parties had better arrive at some settlement.

Their Lordships therefore passed an order as follows:—By consent delete from the order findings on the issues. The evidence in this suit to be taken as evidence in the new suit No. 1285 of 1912. Liberty to the defendants to call further evidence on the question of legitimacy and for the plaintiffs to call evidence on rebuttal and to the parties to recall any witnesses who may have given evidence in this suit. Defendant to be at liberty to raise in the new suit any question of limitation and the plaintiff undertakes not to raise any question of *res judicata* by reason of any findings in this suit. Costs of this appeal to be dealt with in the new suit.

Solicitors for the appellant: Messrs. Little and Co.

Solicitors for the respondents: Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaonkar.

MISSING DIAMOND RECOVERED.

Shivratan Bajaji, a godlsmith having his place of business in Dhanji Street, had missed a diamond valued at Rs. 500 and belonging to a customer of his about four months ago. In consequence of certain information given to him by a servant, he searched a place in the shop when he found the diamond concealed in a packet.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

A telegraph notification states that India, United Provinces and Behra trame is now normal for Northern also for Bengal, Burma and Assam.

HIS GURU'S PROPERTY.

ADOPTED CHELA'S CLAIM.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

VAIRANBHARATI GURU DEVBHARTI v. SANTOSH BHARATI GURU DEVBHARTI AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia, who dismissed the plaintiff-appellant's claim with costs.

The plaintiff as an adopted Chela (disciple) of his deceased Guru Devabharati Rambharti sued to obtain possession of the moveable and immoveable property set forth in the plaint. Many years before the plaintiff's alleged adoption, the deceased Devabharati had adopted a Chela, by name Narayan Bharoti, but he became a Mohamedan and was turned away. He next adopted the present defendant No. 2, Santosh, but the latter too proved not more worthy and being addicted to an immoral course of life, he was about 1903-04 made to live apart and was given a house for residence and some lands for separate cultivation. It was alleged that after the separation of Santosh, the present appellant was duly adopted as a Chela by the said Devbharti, who died on the 6th of Shravan Vadya 1827 (28th August 1905). It was further stated that he himself being a minor the caste people who assembled for the deceased Devbharati's third day obsequies arranged that the property left by the deceased should be kept in charge of the defendant No. 1, who was the village Kulkarni until some arrangement was made for its management on the plaintiff's behalf. The defendant No. 1, however, proceeded to misappropriate the property and the plaintiff's natural father, who is his next friend, on coming to know of it called on him to deliver up possession of the property, but he refused to do it.

THE PREVIOUS ADOPTION.

The defendant No. 2 answered that he was the duly adopted Chela of the deceased Devbharati and was living with him undivided until his death and was the rightful heir to all the property left by him. The plaintiff was not adopted by the deceased as his Chela during his life time but was set up by the village people about a month after his death by reason of the ill-feeling existing between them and himself. The defendant No. 1 answered that by reason of the dispute between the defendant No. 2 and the plaintiff's natural father as to the right to possession of the property in suit it was arranged that the property should remain in his charge under supervision of the 'panch' until the disputes was settled. Govind Janardhom who had taken the leading part in intrusting the property to the defendant No. 1 for management applied to the District Court to have the property taken up under the Court's management. But the District Court did not take the property under its administration.

The Lower Court from all facts and the probabilities and the evidence on record came to the conclusion that the alleged adoption was not really actually effected though there was no doubt it was contemplated.

Mr. Koyaji, with Mr. W. B. Pradhan, appeared on behalf of the appellant.

Mr. Daji Abbaji Khare, Mr. Samarth and Mr. Singne, appeared for the respondents.

The case was not over, when the Court rose for the day.

ACQUISITION OF LAND BY GOVERNMENT.

DISPUTE OVER RATE MONEY.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor).

AHMEDBHAI HABIBHOY v. GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

This was an appeal preferred from the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod.

The appellant Ahmedbhai Habibhoy is the original claimant in the reference which was heard before Mr. Justice Macleod. He owned some land at Valpakhadi Road, Masagoan by a Government Notification published in the Government Gazette of 5th January 1911, the said land was ordered to be acquired by Government. The said land is a triangular, admeasures 3,482 yards, and no buildings are erected on it. A sum of Rs. 49,005-12-0 was awarded by the Collector to Ahmedbhai as compensation for the acquiring of the said land. Mr. Ahmedbhai accepted that sum under protest. Under sections 5 and 7 of the Act no damages were required to be paid. The collector awarded Rs. 49,005-12-0 at the rate of Rs. 12 per square yard, while the claimant Ahmedbhai claimed Rs. 35 per square yard. The claimant was quite dissatisfied with the said award which was communicated to him on 21st November, 1911. Through his solicitors Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, he requested the collector to refer the matter to the High Court for determination. The said question of compensation was thereupon referred by the Collector to the High Court by his letter of reference. This letter of reference was made under section 19 of Act 1 of 1894. The Reference was heard by Mr. Justice Macleod on 7th October, 1912. His Lordship increased the compensation awarded by the Collector by the sum of Rs. 2,002-9-9 and interest on the said sum at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from 23rd November, 1911, till the date of payment. The costs of the reference were also awarded to the claimant. In short, over and above Rs. 49,005-12-0 (the compensation awarded by the Collector), the claimant was given by Mr. Justice Macleod, Rs. 2,002 and interest on the said sum and costs.

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

The present appeal was preferred from this decision of Mr. Justice Macleod. The principal grounds of appeal were that (1) the existence of a night-soil depot in close proximity to the said land ought not to have been considered by the learned judge; (2) the learned judge ought to have considered the various instances of sales and leases advanced by the claimant and on which he had based his valuation of the said land; and (3) the learned judge ought not to have disregarded the uses to which plots of land in the neighbourhood, similarly situated as the claimant's were put to.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Weldon appeared for the appellant.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman appeared for the respondent.

Solicitors for the appellant:—Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer.

Solicitors for the respondent:—Messrs. Little and Co.

SUIT ON A HUNDI.

LOWER COURT'S DECISION UPHELD

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

RUPRAM MADAN GOPAL v. YESHWANTRAO RAMCHANDRA AND ANOTHER.

The facts of this appeal have already been fully reported in our previous issue.

The appellant plaintiff had filed a suit against the defendant—respondent and his agent, claiming a certain sum on a hundi drawn by Govind as agent on his principals' (i.e., the defendant—respondent) behalf.

Mr. Justice Davar had dismissed the plaintiff—appellant's suit against the defendant-respondent on the ground that Govind had no authority to draw hundis in the name of his principal, Ramchandra Jankiram the father of the defendant respondent Yeshwantram.

Their Lordships delivered judgment to the effect that after hearing the learned and exhaustive arguments of Counsel on both sides and after going through carefully the judgment of Mr. Justice Davar in this suit, they confirmed the decree of the lower court and dismissed the plaintiff's (appellant) suit with costs throughout.

Solicitors for appellants:—Dastur & Co.

Solicitors for respondent:—Dikshit and Purushottamrai.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

MOTION FOR DISCHARGING COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

NAROTAM ANANDJI v CANJI HIRJI AND OTHERS.

This was a motion before Mr. Justice Macleod for discharging or varying the Commissioner's report or giving further directions on it.

Mr. Weldon appeared for the plaintiff in support of the notice of motion. He said that the suit was referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts on those transactions only which were mentioned in the plaint. The particulars of the transactions were annexed to the plaint. The defendant had filed surcharges which the plaintiff contended did not fall within the scope of the inquiry. The defendants were a joint family and had borrowed Rs. 10,000 from the plaintiff on security of certain goods which they alleged were worth Rs. 13,000. The goods pledged were entered in the plaintiff's books and signed by the first defendant. Till the 28th March, 1913, there was no suggestion by the defendants that any other goods than those entered in the books were deposited with the plaintiff. Then suddenly before the Commissioner they alleged that more goods had been pledged and put in surcharges. Three surcharges were disallowed and thereafter plaintiff's attorneys objected to the remaining surcharges being inquired into. Mr. Weldon submitted that the Court should not allow the question of surcharges to be gone into. The defendants had become insolvents, but the adjudication order was annulled and the goods realized.

Mr. Rangnekar for the first defendant in showing cause against the notice of motion, explained that the suit had been field as a short cause. The defendant had applied for an adjournament to enable him to file his written statement, but it was refused and the suit was at once referred to the Commissioner. He said it was incorrect that no allegation about further goods being pledged was made till 1913. The defendant in his letter of 9th August, 1909, had distinctly stated that fact. On coming to know of the defendant's unsteady position, the plaintiff had asked for further security which the defendant had given by sending more goods. The defendant had his witnesses before the Commissioner to prove that the goods had been received by the plaintiff and actually sold by him. It was then for the first time that the plaintiff contended that the surcharges did not fall within the scope of the enquiry.

Mr. Dasai for the second defendant stated that his client was a minor at the date of the suit, though he was sued as a major, but there being no guardian *ad litem* appointed, he could not put in an appearance and had on attaining majority, to file a suit to have the decree against him set aside. He had informed the plaintiff that he would take no part in the proceedings before the Commissioner. He was not a member of the joint family nor a partner.

Mr. Weldon replied.

His Lordships in giving judgment said that, if the defendant had deposited more goods than those mentioned in the annexture to the plaint, he ought in justice to be allowed to prove it. The notice was, therefore, dismissed with cost.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Mansuklal, Jamsetji, Hiralal and Co.

Solicitors for the first defendant:—Messrs. Bhimji and Co.

Solicitors for the second defendant:—Messrs. Madhowji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

MORTGAGE SUIT ADJOURNED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

NANA YESSOO PADVAL v. SITABAI, WIDOW AND ANOTHER.

The above suit was adjourned to enable the mortgagors to be added as party defendants.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FOR TUESDAY, 12th August, 1913.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

L. A. Reference.

63-12-3-12—Bick M. R. and Co. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy (In Lign) v. The Government of Bombay Hiralal and Co. E. F. Nicholson.

1-13-603-12—Bick M. R. and Co. B. I. Zang v. Heptullabhai Ismailji Suragmal and Co.

3-13-319-12—In Person (a pauper) Ragaram Atmaram Joshi v. Poma Dolla and ors. Mota J. and M. Edg. G. W. and Co.

5-13-458-05—Hiralal and Co. (for a pau- Madh K. and hramtr htrehtmrh per) Nighbai widow v. Noorbai widow Madh K. and C.

7-13-902-12—Captain and V. Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar v. Indoomal Memchand and ors. Sorajmal and Co.

8-13-204-12—Jeh. M. and S. (for a pauper) Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed v. Sooleman Joosub and ors. Sen B. and Co. Jeh. M. and S. Cap. and V.

9-13-929-11—Payne and Co. Manechand Purdoonji Shroff v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

10-13-1035-11—Payne and Co. Fardoonji Dhinjibhoy Shroff and ors. v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

78-12-271-12—Payne and Co. Bhagabhai Ollarakhia v. R. D. Sethna Madhowji K. and C.

6-13-684-12—Payne & Co. Sorabji Hormusji Botlewalla v. Jamshedji Merwanji Wadia. Captain & C.

11-13-485-12—Mulji Kh. and Th. Nagindas Kanchoddass Shroff v. The Advocate General of Bombay Ard. H. D. and Co.

15-12-835-12—Dubash and Co. Yacoob Ibrahim Saysni v. Abdul Latiff Haji Soomar Tyabji D. and Co.

16-13-383-99 Payne and Co. Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Goolam Mahomed Haji Ismail Crawford B. and Co.

17-13-693-12—Little and Co. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. v. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr. Crawford B. and C.

18-13-1298-12—Edg. G. W. and Co. Purshotam Ambalal and anr. v. Shri Manoo alias Matoo Betiji Maharaj Sunderdas and Co.

19-13-656-12—Bhai K. and G. Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Aberchand v. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. a firm and anr. Payne and Co. Bick M. R. and Co.

20-13-288-12—Mehta & D. Manecklal Dharamsey and ors. v. Kursondas Heerji & ors. Miralal & Co.

21-13-525-12—Jeh. M. and S. Lallackchand Hookumchand a firm v. Harmanbux Ramcoover a firm Motichand and D.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1153-12—Malvi H. M. and R. Savaldas Shivramdas v. Ganganarayen Kisondas and ors. Teyabji D and Co.

205-13—Jamsetji R and D. Jewabhai Maganlal v. Khoja Harji Ganesh

248-13—Patell and Ez Shrikisson Badrinarayen v. Tullockchand Hanotram and ors.

295-13—Kanga and S. Tulsiram Ramsarup a firm v. Buldesha Mamraj and ors.

567-13—Captain and V. Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed v. Bai Hirabai Patell and Ez.

605-13—Patell and Ez. Dadaji Nana Govindrao v. Babulji Nana Govindrao and ors.

612-13—Sunderdas and Co., Haji Sitaram Dixit and ors. v. Runchordas Chaturbhuj.

638-13—Manecklal and Ty. Hassanalli Hakimji Maka Nerwalla v. Haidarbhai Huseinbhai Judah and Sol.

647-13—Payne and Co. Mulji Elji a firm v Thucker Govindji Devji.

651-13—Shamrao M. and H. Ali Mahomed Sale Mahomed v. Lailabai widow

652-13—Dubash and Co., Nandlal Khushalji v. Bai Navivahu widow and anr.

658-13—Motichand and D Balebhai Nagindas v Karamsey Kishowji and anr.

683-13—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v Munshi Mahomed Hassane Muckba and ors Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

444-13—Malvi H. W. R. Messrs. Haranadrao Fulchand v Messrs. Devidas.

484-13—Matubhai J and M. Atmaram Surajram Desai, v. Chabildas Lukhimdas and anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1308-12—Mulla and Mulla Piran Hassain v Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patell and ors. Ard. H. D. and Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd. Payne and Co.

309-08—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanavalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-08—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanavalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-08—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira Rozario Mathias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathias De Silva and ors. Patell and Ez. Bhimji and Co.

O. S. 303-13 Patell and E Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira Roger Mathias De Silva and ors Patell and E. Bhimji and Co.

O. S. 312-13 Motichand and D Nemchand Nathabhai Dayabhai Manchharam and ors Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Patell and E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. and Co., Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow and ors. Madhawji K and C. (For paupers). Edgelow G. W. and Co.,

441-09—Little and Co., Mathuradas Gokuldas Tehelram Girdharidas and anr Jamsetji R. and D.

891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Vali Vali Mahomed Khatizabai Tyabjee D and Co.

939-12—Smetham B and Co. Parvatibai widow Gopal Sudkoji Bole and ors. Vatcha and Co. Payne and Co., For further hearing

486-13—Wadia G and Co. Purkha Dolla and Co a firm Gulam Hoosein Abdually and ors. Patell and E. Man J. H. and Co.

1317-12—Matu J and M Gulam Hoosein Randially Somji v Mohomed Salleti Cassim and Co., a firm Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 58.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

185-07—Daph. F. and D. K. Venkata Rao and ors. v. The Deccan Pressing Ginning Co., Ld. and ors. Unwalla P. and P. Part Heard.

979-12—Forbes and Co., Bai i Panbai v Gopinath Jeewan Kene D. J. Mantri Part Heard. 5-8-13.

1021-12—Man. J. H. and Co., Jan Mahomed Abdulla Datu and anr v. Dattoo Jaffer and ors. Mirza M. and M. Mulji Ph. and Th. Nadirshah and Co., Part Heard 9-8-13.

1014-12—Surajmal and Co., Sayed Vuru Hoosein Valband and anr. v Mariambai widow and anr. Jam and D.

895-12—Bhai K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bick. M. R. & Co. not to be called on till 14-8-13.

150-12—Subnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganput Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shaw. M. & H.

885-12—Mulla & Mulla. Manjibhoy Karimbhoy v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada & ors. Surajmal & Co.

724-12—Dubash & Co. Bhagilal Maganlal v. Runchodas Varjiwandas & ors. Hiralal & Co., Edgelow G. W. & Co., Dubash & Co.

1324-12—Jam. R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Jagmohandas Damodhardas & ors. Madhowji K. & Ch.

810-11—Shroff D. & D. Nandibai v. Vasanji Haridas & ors. Manecklal & Ty.

142-09—Bhai. K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

48-13—Suragmal & Co. R. D. Sethna v. Bai Suvati Alias Jamnabai Sunderdas & Co.

74-13—Dikshit & P. Yeshwant Vishnu Nave v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors. Judah & Sol.

1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodhardas Rangildas and ors. Matubhai. J. and M F. P. Pavri.

738-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dew-Karan v Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Pest. R. K. and Co.

539-12—Mulla and Mulla Radhakissondas Dwarkadas a firm v Motilal Rupchand a firms and ors. Dik and P. Mulji Kh. and Th.

317-12—Patell and Ez. Bai Amtubai widow v. Javeebai and ors. Payne and Co. Little and Co.

1015-12—Madh K. and C. Mulla Madhowji and anr. v. A. M. Mehta. Patell and Ez.

998-12—Surajmal and Co., Vithaldas Judowji and ors. v Tulsickchand Hakimchand and ors. Mulji Kh. and Th. Hassanally Tyabally and ors.

1175-10—Shaen M. and H. Wamanrao, Shamrao and anr. v Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy Surajmal and Co.

93-13—Surajmal and Co., Babu Dowlatsingh Reghunathsingh v Bhainath Balkrishna Joshi and ors. Sabnis H. Judah and S.

83-13—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Naranji Jetha and Co. a firm v. Jamnabai widow Dastur and Co.

42-13—In Persan Manilal Chotalal v. Surajmal Liherchand a firm and ors. Surajmal and Co.

58-13—Khand L. and M. Ranchoddas Tribhowandas v Motiram Gangadhar Judah and S.

97-13 Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Salej Mahomed v Wada Ibrahim and anr. Nadirchand and D. Sab. and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ibrahim and anr. v. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed Captain and V.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

223-08—Malvi H. M. and R. Kola Hurji Mistri and ors. v Lalji Padamsi Mirza M. and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

675-11—Manecklal and Ty. Abdoola Kara v. Sadanand Juggonnath sey Mirza M. and M. Heard.

676-11—Manecklal and Ty. Abdoola Kara and anr. v Sadanand Juggonath and anr. Sham M. and H. Part Heard 23-8-12.

For Further Directions and Costs of Court's Report.

974-11—Manckerhand and K. Moruti Poondlik Malooji v Narayen Moraba Mantri.

Long Causes.

967-12—Mulji Kh. and Th. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Nani widow and ors Tejabji D. ji and Co.

1260-12—Bhaishanker K. and G. Kashavlal Laloobhai Shaik Oosman Abdul Karim Muljee K. and Th.

1331-12—Mehta and D. (For a pauper.) Ratilal Maganlal Chotalal Tribhwandas Bick. M. R. and Co.

24-13—Mirza M and M Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Amin an anr. Abdulkadir bin Gulam Mohedin Shaik Bhican Captain and V.

39-13—Edgelow G. W and Co. Jamnabai widow Mohanji Jootha and ors. Balkrisna and M.

768-12—Bick M. R. and Co., Percey Claude Sawyer v The Commercial Agency a firm Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

1258-12—Little and Co. John Sandars Slater v. Nagindas Jamnadas Sevaklal Bhaishanker K. and G.

1240-12 Mulji K. and Th. Goolbai widow and anr. v Nowroji Khursetji Postwalla and anr. Shamrao M. and H. Hari Nawab Kamal Yar Jang Bahadur Bicknell M. R. and Co.

1250-12—Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

1250-12—Surajmal and Co. Jeyroop Kashir and Co. v Abdul Razak Seelman Dubash and Co.

592-12—Wadia G. and Co. Widarmull Bhuranull v Oojagorlal.

195-11—Jehangir G. and B. Kavaiyalal Jaynarayen and ors. v. Doorgaprassad Ramgoolam and ors. Payne and Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

S. I. S.

P. P. No.

142-12-13—In Person Noorbai widow v Khatijabai and ors.

KING AND COMMONWEALTH.

FOUNDATION STONE OF NEW EMPIRE BUILDING.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

The King laid the foundation stone of a building that will give Australia an architectural position in the heart of London worthy of the great part she is playing in the growth of the Empire on July 24, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The cermony was performed in a great marquee, striped in cream and gold and beautifully decorated with flowers. Two arm-chairs heavily gilt rested upon a dais for the King and Queen, and a semi-circle of gilt chairs was arranged for the members of their Majesty's suite.

Beynod this semi-circle, row after row of seats rose up in tiers. Here were seated a thousand or more specially invited guests, Ambassadors, and Ministers, Agents-General, Peers, and members of the House of Commons, representatives of the City of London and the City of Westminster, and a large number of Australians, who greeted their Majesties with their national call, "Coo-ee," which rang softly and musically through the scene.

Several well-known figures stood out prominently amongst the company. There was Lord Strathcona, the oldest representative of the Empire present, sitting beside Sir Richard Solomon. The Japanese Ambassadar and Mme. Inouye spent a moment as they entered inspecting the gold trowel and mallet and the coins that were to be placed in the foundation-stone.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was there in his robes, and Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, in evening dress. Every one looked for Earl Grey, whose scheme for making Aldwych the symbol of Empire has just been officially started. Presently he was found, in one of the least prominent positions in a seat several rows from the front. Many brilliant uniforms were worn.

THE ROYAL ARRIVAL.

The company were all assembled some time before the arrival of the King and Queen, who were accompanied by Princess Mary. Their arrival was heralded by cheers and by the band of the Irish Guards playing the National Anthem.

Their Majesties were received by Sir George Reid, who was presented by Mr. Lewis Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary. Lady and Miss Reid were then presented and Miss Reid handed the Queen a bouquet. Sir George Reid presented in turn the Chief Justice of Australia, the Agents-General of the six Australian States, and Captain R. Muirhead Collins, the official Secretary to the Common wealth.

The King, who was in Admiral's uniform, inspected the guard of honour furnished by King Edward's Horse, and their Majesties were conducted to the dais, where the Archbishop of Melbourne, the architects of the building, Mr. Alexander Marshall Mackenzie and Mr. A. A. R. Marshall Mackenzie, and the contractor were assembled.

The National Anthem was beautifully sung by Mme. Ada Crossley. Prayer was offered by the Archbishop of Melbourne, and Sir George Reid read an address to his Majesty on behalf of the Government of Australia, to which the King replied:—

THE KING'S SPEECH.

"It gives me much pleasure, and no less pleasure to the Queen, who accompanies me, to be present on this interesting occasion for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the new offices of the Commonwealth Government in London.

"I congratulate the Commonwealth on the acquisition of this splendid site, and on the noble structure which it is proposed to erect upon it. When completed it will take its place as a worthy and welcome addition to the buildings which adorn the centre of the Empire, and it will not only serve those useful purposes for which it is designed, but will also call to the mind of all who pass by the immense opportunities and limitless resources of the great Continent under the Southern Cross."

"I cherish the most happy recollections of my two visits to Australia in 1881 and 1901, of the warmth of the reception accorded to me in all the States on both occasions. My second visit remains to both of us an inspiring memory, when I was deputed by my dear father to inaugurate the first Parliament of the Commonwealth.

"Nothing can gratify me more than the testimony which you bear to the growing sense of kinship and unity which pervades the self-governing communities of the Empire, and to those indissoluble ties which knit them to one another and to my Throne. (Cheers.) I am well assured that, as in past, in any national emergency, Australia will be ready to play her part—(cheers)—for the common cause, and that the loyalty of her sons will never be appealed to in vain. (Cheers.)"

THE FOUNDATION STONE.

Documents and coins—a sovereign and a half-sovereign, a florin, a shilling, a sixpence, a threepenny-piece, a penny, and a halfpenny—were closed in a bronze box, and the box was placed in a receptacle in the stone.

The trachyte stone—a greenish-grey block from Australia of the hardest stone in the world—was then lowered, and the King, after taking the towel and spreading the mortar, tapped the stone with a mallet, and testing with a level the accuracy of the fixing, declared amidst more cheers that it was well and truly laid.

The Queen was wearing a charming dress of light blue, with decliate blue and pink flowers in her hat.

At the conclusion of the presentations in the withdrawing-room, their Majesties were conducted by Sir George Reid to their carriage, and they returned to Buckingham Palace.

Large crowds assembled along the route, and cheered their Majesties both on the journey to and from the ceremony.

ARMED CONTINENT.

FRENCH ARMY BILL PASSES THE CHAMBER.

The Three Years Bill has passed the Chamber, says the Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." The Government vote was 358, against 204. It was apparent, therefore, that a large proportion of the habitual supporters of the Ministry, the Radical-Socialists, had persisted in their opposition to the measure up to the last moment.

Nevertheless, the majority is considered as, on the whole, satisfactory. The parts of the House favourable to the law gave a tremendous ovation to M. Barthou when, at the end of an historic sitting which had lasted until nearly midnight, the figures were announced.

The Premier's final speech, improvised as most of his speeches are, made an immense impression. "The law is not an aggression," he said; "it is not a provocation. It is an inevitable response." When he sank into his seat after an extraordinary oratorical effort, represented not merely by his speech, but by a dozen speeches delivered during the course of the debate, in which his intervention has been constant. three-quarters of the Chamber rose in their seats and cheered him to the echo.

Numbers hurried to the Ministerial bench to shake him by the hand and offer congratulations.

When comparative calm reasserted itself, M. Chanal, Radical deputy for the Ain, read a statement from a number of his colleagues, accepting the Bill with regret. This group represented those who favoured a compromise of thirty months. This decision had a certain influence upon the vote, as it united the names of influential members of the Republican parties.

OUTLINE OF MEASURE.

According to the new Bill, which becomes law when it has received the assent of the Senate, the duration of active service for every able-bodied Frenchmen is fixed at three years.

This disposition is not retroactive.

It will be applicable for the first time this year to the class of young men who have reached twenty years of age. This class will be incorporated during the second half of November.

It thus follows that the men whose time expires this year will be liberated six weeks later than usual.

Furlough will be granted to the extent of six weeks in each year. As far as possible, those belonging to the agricultural classes will be given permission during harvest.

Soldiers having a family dependent on them will receive 1f. 25c. (a shilling) a day and fifty centimes in respect of every member of the family below sixteen years of age.

This special pay applies equally to Reservists and Territorials.

GERMAN NAVY OFFICE PROPOSAL.

The "Times" quotes the "Militarische-Politische Correspondenz," which asserts that yet a further development of German armaments is impending, and that the necessary labours of the Army and Navy authorities are already far advanced.

It is stated that there is to be a rearming of the artillery, in connection with which all the preliminary labour has been already completed by the Ministry of War, and that the Imperial Navy Office has drawn up proposals for the creation of a new foreign service fleet of cruisers.

Coupled with this announcement, adds the correspondent, are the usual reservations, with which any one who has had experience of these methods of sounding opinion is already familiar, to the effect that it is not yet certain when the authorities will present their demands, because the creation of a cruiser fleet still encounters great opposition, and because it would be a difficult task to approach the Reichstag with fresh demands.

THE REVIVAL OF A KNIGHTLY CEREMONY.

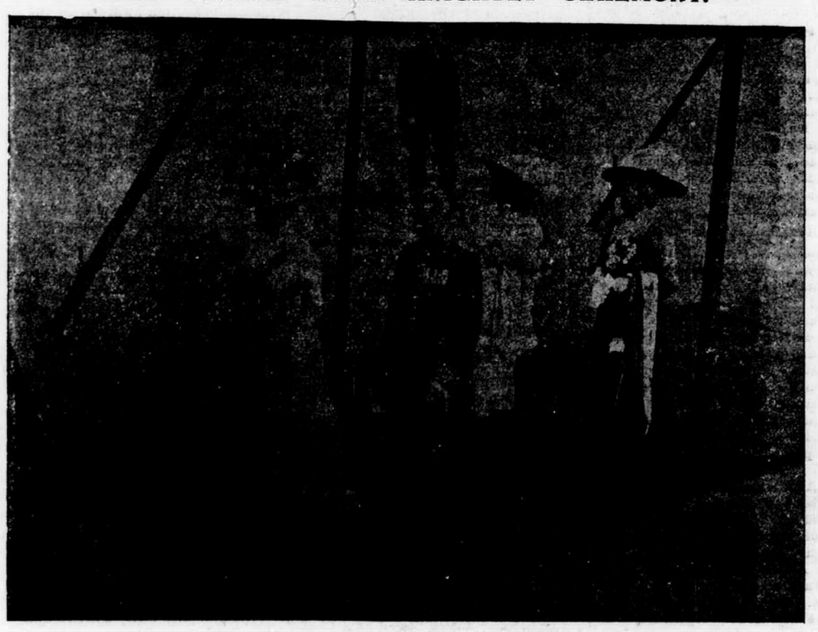

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The brilliant ceremony in Westminster Abbey on July 22nd, when the King re-dedicated the Henry VII Chapel as the Chapel of the Order of the Bath.

Photo: H. M. the Queen and Princess Mary following the procession.

A DREAMER'S STORIES.

SIR G. SAVAGE'S EXPERIENCE.

Dreams, so often dismissed as meaningless things, are receiving a great deal of scientific attention just now. In the course of the discussion at the Medico-Psychological meeting, Sir George H. Savage, who has always been a dreamer himself, and no sooner closes his eyes than he passes into dreamland, gave some interesting data upon which he bases the belief that dreams, even of an apparently prolonged character, occupy but the shortest space of time.

"Dreams are almost always associated," he said, "with the moments of waking or falling asleep. They may be of the briefest time, yet may appear long.

"I was once benighted with a party when climbing without guides in Switzerland. We were finally forced to stop in our descent by a precipice, and we got into secure but narrow places. The only change of position I could get was by placing a foot on a rock opposite me, but always to be recalled to my position by my foot falling.

SOUP AND A DREAM.

"Once I fell asleep for a moment between placing my foot on the rock and the foot falling, and in this fraction of a second I dreamt that I had to go home, dress for dinner, and then drive to the house of my hostess. I arrived there to find that I was rather late. I took the hostess down to dinner, and was asked by the butler if I would take Mulligatawny soup.

"The soup was the only recent traceable association with the dream. The night before, at our bivouac, one of the party produced some compressed soup, which turned out to be Mulligatawny, a soup we thought unsuitable for thirsty souls.

"On another occasion, returning from fishing, I threw myself into an armchair, and said to my companion, 'I will sleep for five minutes before changing my clothes for dinner.' I may say that I have the gift of voluntary sleep.

"This was at twenty-five minutes past seven. At 7.27 I awoke, having had a long dream, in which I had had a serious difference of opinion on a question concerning a young relation having a butler at Oxford.

"Thus, by the clock, in two minutes I decided to sleep, I slept, and I dreamt."

In a paper on "Dreams and their Significance," which Sir George read to one of the branches of the Medico-Psychological Association a little time ago he quoted the suggestion of Hutchinson that there might be reversions to ancestral habits in dreams, and that our floating dreams might really be memories of an arboreal existence of simian ancestors.

ADVENTURES OF A BUST.

Much interest is manifested in America in the discovery at Baltimore of an ancient Greek bust stolen from the Athens Museum fifteen years ago. The piece represents the head and shoulders of a girl about five years old. It is of Parian marble, and when found at Baltimore was broken at the neck.

The discovery was due, says the "Times," to a family quarrel among some Greeks, the possessor of the bust being informed upon by his nephew, who knew that the Greek Government has spent large sums in looking for it. The possessor, who is called Nemphos, says that he bought it from another Greek.

When discovered the bust was buried in a cellar.

SEA LORD AND WAR MINISTER LEAVE FOR THE GREAT NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle.*

Mr. Winston Churchill (First Lord of the Admiralty) and Colonel Seely (the Minister for War) leaving Queensferry, Dalmeny, in a pinnace for the Admiralty Yacht Enchantress, at Edinburgh.

THE SPOILS OF CONQUEST.

CHRISTIANITY AND WAR.

Mr. H. W. Massingham writes in the "Daily News":—

Those who recall Tolstoy's picture of his early faith, his sceptical days, and his rediscovery of Christianity will turn with no surprise to the demonstration in the Balkans of the fruits of the systems and ways of thinking that he abandoned, to become a great prophet of the religion to come. A few months ago it was a question of invoking a common standard of civilisation and belief against an almost pagan foe. What such action had to do with the teaching of Jesus it might be a little difficult to explain. But now this veil of pesudo-Christianity is torn away; you have all the splendid apparatus of ceremonial and sacrament that the Greek Church maintains turned against the bosom of the believers. The most pretentious the most priestly of all the organisations of the Western faith that we preach and do not practise is used to bless and comfort this or that band of drilled and armed peasants whose shells and bayonets are turned with increased ferocity and lust to slay and ravage against their Christian brothers and sisters. In the name of Him who said that His kingdom was not of this world it is sought to tear the spoils of conquest from one of these small Powers, and heap them on another or divide them, probably amid fresh horrors of slaughter and new devices of falsehood and treachery, among these precious "allies."

THE WORSHIP OF FORCE.

Far from their homes and fields, crushed by taxation, these industrious peasants of Eastern Europe are trampling over each others' land, destroying the fruits of each others' labour, tearing out the heart of industry and mutual help which is our best idea of a good and Christian society. In the name of God and Christ these horrible crimes are sanctified, and the thoughtless doers of them—when they in their turn fall—are introduced by His self-appointed Ministers to the bliss of the world to come. Every Christian maxim, every Christian example, is turned to an excuse for deeds and thoughts that merely illustrate the beast in man, the savagery of the youth of our race, the gross, blundering attempts to gain power, ease, wealth, rule over others. Those of us who know kindly, intelligent, able representatives of all these nationalities can only wonder what evil force constrains them to their devil-worship, and how in practising its dreadful ritual they can reconcile it with the clear, simple, practical, and healing faith from which it sprang. What is the mystery of this distortion? Is it in fact that religion is not a power for good, but only a tremendous ferment in the mind of man, capable, as history shows us, of working great changes in society, but equally operative on the coarser and the finer sides of human nature?

Is there not, however, one side of these occurrences which supplies the key to a true observation of them? What has happened in Eastern Europe, where the Greek Church has sway, has, after all, happened all over the Christian world, and that is the divorce of religion from conduct. In place of a plan of life, we have had an intellectual system built up for us, resting on mysterious and unreal ceremonies of appeasement and sanctification, and on a slightly varied application of metaphysical processes. That was Tolstoy's great criticism of the form of Christianity in which he was brought up, and which, in the minds of intelligent men, he destroyed, only to found a nobler and more enduring tabernacle of faith.

ACTION AND FAITH.

Here in the Great Church you have the most elaborate example of institutional Christianity. And here, too, you have the most complete separation between action and faith. How are men to live with each other, on this plane of earth, so filled with mystery on the intellectual side, so open to plain interpretations on the moral side? "Live for others." "Think of all men, of all nations, as your brethren." "Practise equality." "Have no riches; no poverty." "Do to others as you would they should do to you." "Forgive all the offences and slights you think so much of." "Judge yourself; not others." Supposing this—the common creed of all the great masters of the secret of life—had been the real faith of the ruined, suffering, tortured Slav nations (in their average daily lives the peasants very largely practise it), what a different landscape the East of Europe would now present! What a change in our own social organisation it would imply!

Well, the web of history was being woven to strange patterns, and mean and repulsive figures—true Nibelungs of the moral world—seem to be sitting at its loom. But still there is hope. Intellectual perfection, in the form of a religious system, we shall never attain to. All these human—creeds—all their stately, imposing, grotesque embodiments—will perish. But the way of life—the true via crucis—the "practical Christianity" to which the not specially Christian Goethe attached so much importance—will remain open to us, and will be discovered over and over again. And in discovering it, we shall find the only peace we shall ever know, the peace which reconciles man's highest ideals of conduct with his deepest forms if belief.

EDUCATION REFORM.

MR. PEASE OUTLINES A GREAT SCHEME.

STATE GRANTS.

Mr. Pease, President of the Board of Education, outlined the Government's Education policy on July 22. By general admission Mr. Pease is a great success in his department, and his speech, though quiet in delivery, meant business. He avoided entirely the sectarian issue. He even admitted that the Balfour Acts marked a forward advance in education of which the evidences are an increase of 3½ millions in expenditure from rates and one million from grants, writes the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily News."

All Mr. Pease proposes this year is a money grant of £150,000. At present medical inspection is paid for entirely out of the rates, while medical treatment falls half on rates and half on the Treasury. Mr. Pease proposes to unify the medical service and let the Exchequer share half the total cost. This will mean a grant of £50,000 a year. And it will be money well spent for since the Act of 1907 the nation has set up 1,000 medical officers and 700 school nurses, in 21,000 schools, while great good has resulted from the Swedish drill and the special schools for delicate and defective children.

SCHOOL BUILDING LOAN.

The remaining £100,000 is to be devoted to defraying about one-half of the interest and sinking fund on the school-building loan for the past year. Strictly this is not a building grant, but it comes to much more than the same thing. For it represents the annual charges on, say, £2,000,000 of school-building, and it thus an encouragement far in excess of the modest £100,000 which appears in the Bill.

But even more important is the repeal of Clauses 96 and 97 of the Education Act of 1870. These clauses prevented any building grant by the Exchequer to local authorities. This has meant that the Board school has had to depend on the ratepayer only in its fight with the Church school. Mr. Pease calls in the reinforcement of the Exchequer with a view to securing, especially in single-school areas, a Council school wherever the parents desire it.

Mr. Pease did not announce any raising of the school age save as matter for early legislation. Nor does he make higher education compulsory on the child. But he does propose next year to compel local authorities to provide such higher education for children of all ages, who may desire it and be fitted to receive it.

Education authorities are as follows:

Seventy-six county boroughs and sixty-two county councils, for whom the funds for higher education are the whisky money and a rate of not more than 2d.

One hundred and thirty-two boroughs of over ten thousand inhabitants and forty-eight urban areas of over twenty thousand inhabitants, for whom the higher education rate is limited to 1d.

Eight hundred and seventy-eight small boroughs and urban authorities, who have no responsibility for elementary education, but may spent up to 1d. rate on higher education.

Of these 1,126 authorities about 200 have never exercised their powers.

RATE LIMIT TO BE ABOLISHED.

Mr. Pease proposes next year to abolish the limit of rate for higher education (that is, the Cockerton Restriction), and to establish Provincial Advisory Councils which will co-ordinate secondary schools, whether run by the State or by private individuals. In this connection he gave starting details of the condition of proprietary schools in Middlesex and of the parent deluded by a diplomatic prize for French, "won" by her backward daughter.

The scarcity of teachers—despite £200,000 a year recently voted for their superannuation funds—can, in the opinion of Mr. Pease, only be rectified by more generous salaries. It is part of the Government's policy to associate training colleges with the Universities, for which grants will be forth-coming.

The announcements as to the new basis for earning grants in elementary schools will be developed further next year.

The present Bill is thus only an innocent pretext for a more general statement, and it was not discussed, save as part of that statement. It will not be read a second time this year.

The reception of Mr. Pease's speech—which Sir Henry Yoxall compared with a big coat on a small peg—was excellent, but it was felt that, as Sir Henry said, the coat would take a good many banknotes for its lining. Sir Ryland Adkins drew from the Minister for Education the information that grants would not be confined to Universities and training colleges, but that secondary schools would share. Sir Ryland put the case in a nutshell when he added that the statement means just this—the education question is re-opened and on the broadest lines.

The Bill was read a first time amid loud Ministerial cheers.

WISDOM FOR THE TIMES.

A WEEKLY SEARCHLIGHT ON THOUGHT AND IDEAS.

The following collection appears in "T. P.'s Weekly" received this week:—

THE JOY ROOM.

It is a good thing to remember that one's mood may be changed or accommodated by altering the environment. If you want to change your mood try a change of your dress. Wagner used different coloured coats for his different moods, and Gorki, the writer, used "symbolic ink"—red for rage, black for tragedy, green for happiness. In hospitals for treating mental affections it is not uncommon to have rooms with walls decorated in definite colours—green and blue for the excited, red for the dejected. There is more in the decoration of houses than is often supposed, and a man who is fortunate in having the necessary means can almost suit his moods to please himself. He can have his sad room and his joy room at pleasure. Environment, not season, is the great maker of moods; the gardener is often a gloomy man—the lady of the house cuts his flowers and the frost spoils his plants; the gamekeeper is often surly because he views everyone as a possible trespasser, and the younger son has a disappointed her because, by the caprice of fortune, he has an elder brother!—Professor T. Clayb Shaw in the "Daily News."

CHINESE AND JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

It is a common observation that the Chinaman's only virtues are business virtues, whereas the chief faults of the Japanese are business faults. Therefore the American business man, understanding no standards but business standards, judges the Chinese by his virtues and the Japanese by his faults. American and Chinese civilisations are built on contract. Japanese civilisation is built on personal honour and loyalty. So when the American business man sees the Chinese keeping his contract, he discovers in him the one virtue he knows how to appreciate. But when a Japanese finds himself in a contract which changed conditions have now made burdensome he wonders uncomprehendingly how an honourable gentleman could desire to impose on him terms which are now unjust. And the honourable gentleman understands only that the Japanese wants to sneak out of an honest bargain. The two moral standards are incommensurable. The Japanese who may evade a business obligation but who will sacrifice his life to a punctilio of honour or patriotism—he is a mystery. But the Chinese who will rob his government or perjure the member of a rival tong to the gallows, but whose business word is invitable—he is easy to understand.—"The World's Work" (New York.)

GOLD AND PRICES

The enlarged demand for capital and the higher interest rate cannot be reconciled with the present high prices for commodities. We must therefore account for their advance in some other way than the enlarged gold supply. If gold is so abundant as to send the prices of commodities upward, surely it should send the interest rate downward. The new gold supply cannot act on prices for commodities and rates for the use of money in directly opposite ways, sending the price of the one up and the other down. It is true the assertion has been daringly mentioned that the interest rate has been advanced to cover gold depreciation. This is a purely imaginary assertion, contradicted by the entire world of finance and business. It is hopeless to attempt to enlighten anyone who will thus disregard plain fact. For if any fact has been established in recent times it is the fact that the lenders of money have advanced rates, not to cover past, present or future depreciation of gold, but because the demand for money, credit or capital, for the reasons above explained, has vastly increased.—Albert G. Bolles, in the "North American Review."

OBITER DICTA.

It takes a genius to survive being made Poet Laureate—indeed, this official reward might often be conferred only on the poet when he is dead, to benefit his family and to point out the beauties of his works to an otherwise indifferent posterity.

Sir Herbert Tree.

Goodness is not sentiment; goodness is not goody-goodyness. Goodness is perfected manhood.

Bishop of Montreal.

Individuality is the very essence of poster work, and photography can never take the place of the artist.

John Hassall.

The hope for the theatrical future is that human, fantastic, and beautiful productions may be fearlessly faced and played, so that the theatre may once more be given over to its own sphere of beauty and delight.

Edith Havelock Ellis.

There is no nation which is to-day what it might have been if it had chosen its best for survival instead of for slaughter.

Professor Starr Jordan.

Wherever the great and beautiful work of art, a home, has come into being, the wife and mother has had her paramount existence in that home.

Ellen Key.

Though women's faces go uncovered in this Western world, they still choose to mask their souls.

Mrs. K. J. Key.

The prices charged for theatre seats are preposterous.

Sr. John G. Ervine.

If we were always obliged to write for the "average" mind, there would evidently be very little verse, or technical writing, or scholarly production.

Professor W. T. Brewster.

Only a lover finds the whole world lovable.

Algernon Blackwood.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WORDS.

The American continues to retain words and meanings of words which were in frequent, if not in general use, both literary and colloquial, when his ancestors left their native land. It is to be kept in mind that a language transported from one country to another is fairly certain to undergo what is technically called an arrest of development. This is especially sure to be the case at periods when not only are distances vast but intercommunication infrequent. In the country emigrated from, words once familiar drop gradually out of use. New words are introduced to replace them. Others again change their meaning. Of two words once existing side by side and denoting essentially the same thing, one is taken and the other left. In this movement of speech the transferred language has little or no part. Not only are the words which have been brought over retained; they are retained in their original sense. Hence in time the language of the colony as contrasted with that of the mother-country tends to seem, if not to be, archaic to the dwellers in the latter. Such a result has been distinctly manifest in the language of this country. Many of our so-called Americanisms represent the English usage of the former half of the seventeenth century, when the original settlements were made here. Most of this class of transported words were heard then everywhere in cultivated speech. On the other hand, some had their native home in the English dialects. They have never been used in English literature—at least on any scale worth sonsidering. But brought over to America, they became here part of the common tongue. Take one notable illustration. *Cracker*, as the designation of a thin, hard biscuit, is widely used with us by all classes. Now this term is not entirely unknown to English literature, but it cannot be said to have in it any recognised position. In the dialects of northern England and in parts of Scotland it is, however, not infrequent. From those quarters it was in all probability brought to America. Here it has come into general if not into universal use.—Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury, in "Harper's Magazine" for July.

EUGENICS AND THE ARMY.

I simply cannot see the eugenic advantage of war. On the contrary, not only do I think I can see from the standpoint of the biologist and student of heredity a plausible, logical case for the dysgenic effect of war and military service, but I also believe that we have accessible, actual statistical proof of this deplorable effect. We have in figures a quantitative measure of the hereditary effect of military selection. It is a race-deteriorating effect; the kind of effect that above almost any other kind makes an obstacle in human evolutionary advance. The most economical and most positive factor in human progress is good breeding. Race-deterioration comes chiefly from its opposite, bad breeding. Militarism encourages bad breeding.—Vernon L. Kellogg, in the "Atlantic Monthly."

"HAUGHTY" POST OFFICE GIRLS.

AMUSING SUGGESTION.

"The Evils of Bureaucracy" was the subject of a paper given by Miss Atkinson at the Fabian Summer School at Keswick in July 24, in which attention was drawn to the alleged discourtesy of Government officials, says the "Daily Telegraph."

In the discussion which followed Lady Russell said that a great many of these complaints were levelled against the Post girl. She thought if this attitude were pursued much further smile. (Laughter.) The smile might be a small one for a penny stamp and increased for five shillings worth. (Renewed laughter.) "I am delighted to hear," she added, "of the haughty behaviour of the Post Office girl. There we have a young woman who recognises the dignity of labour, and she has no necessity to say, 'Next article, please'" (Laughter.)

Another speaker said he could always get satisfaction from Government officials, and he thought it was often the fault of the people themselves when they did not. He always got his number all right on the telephone, but others didn't, because they swore at the operator. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Emil Davies urged that the alleged bureaucracy was often a matter of professional attitude, which was mistaken by the public.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN."

A CLASS WE CANNOT DEFINE.

There are some words that are tired, having served their turn, and earned their rest for a season, writes Mr. Clarence Rook in the "Daily Chronicle." They are, as it were, used up, and went a few years for burial—in hope of a glorious resurrection. In this season of festivity I have listened often to the exordium, at the public dinner—"Ladies and gentlemen," sometimes preceded by an allusion to "My Lord Bishop" or "Your Grace," or "Mr. Chairman"; but always "Ladies and gentlemen." And having found in my daily paper the questions and answers of many puzzled people as to "what is a lady," it was, of course, my duty to look into my own white waistcoat—and beneath it—and to ask if it covered a gentleman.

As an ordinary snob, I must confess that I had always a desire to be that mysterious person, a gentleman, ever since an ordinary act of courtesy from the boy of 15 brought the acknowledgment from a collarless barge-hand, "You're a gentleman." It was merely the picking up of a stick in a crowded throughfare, but it stirred the ambition. Why not live up to your reputation? Be a gentleman!

AN EARLY AMBITION.

But there came the obstacle in the race for gentlemanliness. When I appeared to matriculate at Oxford, the pedigree had to be announced in swift writing. You Might sign "Gen. fill" or "Merc. fil"—son of a gentleman or son of a tradesman. The don at my elbow suggested the latter. I signed it. It was true; and for the moment it seemed that I had signed away my ambition to be a gentleman. There was such a wide abyss in mediaeval Latinity between trade and gentility. Yet in the modern life of Oxford it was difficult to discover. In fact, I never thought about it until at the public dinner I wondered if I were really a gentleman (being in a position to increase the wealth of a wealthy winewaiter by a shilling), and . . . . well, that was the real stimulus to inquiry.

For there were ladies there. And while I was wondering if I were a gentleman after some years of strenuous life, there arose the wonder as to the ladies. For a newspaper that morning had started a rather embarrassing correspondence as to "What is a lady?" And this alleged gentleman went home to think it out, and discover if there is a lady living—a most gentlemanly pursuit, you will admit. On the way the omnibus conductor helped a vague female on to the step (she was rather dishevelled). "Old tight, lady," he said. Was that the definite lady—with the gin-bottle and the vague stare? Certainly, the conductor was a gentleman.

In the dictionary you should find your lady, and before going to bed I started—with Sir James Murray—to track her through the Oxford dictionary. There are nearly eight columns of ladies of various sorts in that monumental work. They range from the ladies of title, who might have derived their names from the "loaf-giving" of Saxon times, down to the "perfect lady"—who must have the epithet before she can accept the degraded title. If any man knows what a lady is, that man should surely be Sir James Murray, and in eight columns of learning you should discover her somewhere. But, also! one can find only many various views of what a lady was or is in her successive incarnations.

LADIES AND NON-LADIES.

It is not easy to discover what is the exact difference nowadays between ladies and non-ladies, between ladies and women—or even between men and gentlemen. Some borough councils make a curious attempt at the distinction, referring in their printed notices in the West to "Ladies," "Gentlemen," and often in the East to "Men," "Women."

And why not simply Men and Women? The borough councils are quite wrong in the distinction if they wish for popularity. For it is only in the lower columns of the social dictionary that one finds the desire for ladyhood. It was "another lady," as explained in a police-court, that tore the hair from a defendant. And there is no more crushing retort to the accusation of being a "woman" that "No more woman than you are!" which is often heard when the street quarrel arises and diminishes on a prosperous Saturday night in these lower columns of London society.

A certain topsy-turvydom reigns in the misrule of the words. To take a common instance. You may imagine a female of married respectability, assured position, and charming manners; we will instal her in a house of good address in the West-end, and endow her imaginatively with all the virtues of wife, mother, philanthropist; indeed, you are to imagine the ideal female on an ideal income. Observe the contrast. To the charwoman who is called upon to give her a character (being herself on the way to ladyship) the ideal employer is a "nice-lady." But that phrase is impossible in our imaginary ideal woman's drawing-room. The corresponding appreciation of the right kind of female in the social slang of the day is that "she is a jolly good sort of woman." That may be said of a duchess if you know her. A compromise has been suggested by a leading "ladies" paper in which a combined tour is announced for "gentlemen and gentlewomen." But gentlewomen" brings the scent of the eighteenth century, when the servitress married the hungry curate.

A NEGATIVE ANSWER.

It is a bold enterprise to confront Sir James Murray and his columns of ladies (and you will find the gentlemen scheduled too). But he has missed the final definition, which should not be discursive or even positive; it should be negative. We have not succeeded in defining "ladies and gentlemen" positively. But there is a fairly good negative at work in the social conscousness. You may remember the philospher who was asked to define an elephant, and replied that he couldn't define the beast, though he knew an elephant when he saw it. In the same way one may define a lady and a gentleman by inverting that philosophic utterance. If you cannot say what a lady or a gentlemn is, you know what they are not. You know them when you don't see them. And in the common speech of the upper columns of the social dictionary the use of the terms is purely negative. The real lady, the perfect lady, are dismissed; the gentleman refuses to name himself so.

But the negative is in fashion. You know quite well that when a woman, talking confidentially of a man, says that he is "not quite a gentleman" it means a great deal; you know that when a man, criticising his friend's new wife, says she is "not exactly a lady" it means precisley what you know he means. But it is all a negative definition. I wish the Oxford dictionary had managed to define "ladies" and "gentlemen" by the process of negation, or that we could revert to plain men and women for our social intercourse.

ELOPEMENT BY AIR.

GIRL'S 250-MILE FLIGHT FROM PARENTS.

An elopement by aeroplane, which has yet some features of an old-time elopement, is reported from Niort, in the department of Deux Serves, wired the "Daily Mail" correspondent from Paris during mail week.

Two months ago a good-looking young airman was giving some exhibition flights at a meeting at Niort Deux. A prepossessing governess fell in love with him and begged him to take her up in his aeroplane. A few days later the airman eloped with her in his machine and did not descend until they had reached Issy, near Paris, about 250 miles away.

The girl's father has now lodged a complaint against the airman, whom he accuses of abducting his daughter and detaining her against her will. The governess, when she appeared before the police commissary, said she eloped with the airman of her own free will, and declared that she would be eternally grateful to him for flying away with her.

She added that as she was of age she was free to do as she pleased. The father's complaint was dismissed.

BENEFIT "IN BEING."

£2,500,000 SICK PAY DRAWN BY INSURED PERSONS.

Dr. Macnamara, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, spoke at a garden party at Bishopswood, Highgate, during the mail week, in furtherance of the candidate for Hornsey.

In the course of his address Dr. Macnamara referred to the Insurance Act, which, he said, touched millions of the working classes. He was astounded that such a huge measure should have worked so smoothly. The Act was well received on all hands until the whisper went round that there was some party capital to be made out of it. And then people began to be apprehensive and every possibility of hardship and injustice was magnified. It was a campaign of the meanest character.

Every week 500,000 people received medical treatment, every week 270,000 drew sick pay, every week 18,000 maternity benefits were being paid. (Applause.) Up to date 20,000 people had received treatment for consumption, 12,000,000 people had received medical treatment, and between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 had received sick pay at a cost of £2,500,000. Half a million maternity benefits had been paid at a cost of £750,000.

Perhaps just now, Dr. Macnamara added, the Tory Party would claim that they had secured the benefits just as they were claiming that they had paved the way for old age pensions.

FAMOUS BURNS MSS SOLD.

ARE THEY GOING TO AMERICA?

LORD ROSEBERY PROTESTS.

The announcement of the sale of two volumes of manuscript of poems and letters of the poet Burns, which have been among the literary treasures of the Liverpool Athenæum, has been amply verified, and Burns admirers all over the country are up in arms against allowing these precious volumes to go to America, it being understood that the purchaser is an American millionaire.

In the absence of the president of the Athenæum (Sir James Barr) and the vice-president (Dr. Hill Abraham), no authoritative explanation of the sale is forthcoming. To prevent misunderstanding, it should be stated that the Athenæum is not, and never was, in debt, but, on the contrary, an adequate reserve fund has been accumulating for some years.

The transfer of the two volumes has been effected with such privacy that many of the proprietors of the Athenæum, it is stated, were unaware of the fact until the announcement appeared in the "Liverpool Daily Post," though a provisional consent was given by a majority of members, at a meeting of the body held a few weeks ago when the executive was authorised to negotiate for the sale. The facts of the sale have not yet been communicated to the ordinary shareholders of the Athenæum by the committee, and an official statement is eagerly awaited.

The sale, it has transpired, was effected by private treaty through Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, of London, but they refuse to disclose either the purchaser's name or the price paid. It is known, however, that when the proprietors at a recent meeting authorised the sale by a majority vote the price mentioned as the minimum was £5,000.

It is further stated that the committee of the Athenæum are themselves unaware of the identity of the real purchaser. In the Athenæum catalogue the two volumes are thus described:—

(1) Poem written by Mr. Robert Burns and selected by him from his unprinted collection for Robert Riddell, Esq., of Glenriddell. A quarto volume of 162 pages exclusive of portrait title and an introductory letter. The letter and 78 pages of the poems are entirely in the poet's autograph. The rest of the MS. is in the handwriting of an amanuensis with occasional corrections and remarks by Burns himself.

(2) Letters by Mr. Burns which he selected for R. Riddell, Esq. A quarto volume containing 103 pages exclusive of title and portrait. The first six pages are blank; the rest of the volume is in Burns's autograph.

HISTORY OF THE MANUSCRIPTS.

The Glenriddell manuscripts, as these volumes are known, were presented to the Athenæum library in 1853 by the widow of Mr. Wallace Currie (son of Dr. Currie, the biographer of Burns.)

The circumstances under which Burns made the gift to Captain Robert Riddell greatly add to the interest and value of the volumes. When the poet took up his abode on the farm at Ellisland, near Dumfries, in 1788, his nearest neighbour on the western side was Captain Riddell, an antiquary of some note, and a man of considerable estate. Captain Riddell at once bade Burns welcome to his luxurious home and gave him a key of a gate through which he could enter the grounds at any time and avail himself of a pleasant retreat in which to meditate and write.

Burns records that he met with more hospitality from Captain Riddell than from all the rest of the "quality" of the countryside combined, and spent with him many of the happiest hours of his life. As evidence of his gratitude Burns presented two volumes, the one containing the poems being prefaced in the poet's own handwriting as follows:—

As this collection almost wholly consists of pieces of local or unfinished fragments, the effusion of a poetical moment and bagatelles strung in rhyme, simply "pour passer le temps," the author trusts nobody into whose hands it may come will without his permission give or allow to be taken copies of anything here contained much less give to the world at large what he never meant should see the light.

At the gentleman's request whose from this time it shall be, the collection was made and to him, and, I will add, to his amiable lady, it is presented as a sincere though small tribute of gratitude for the many, many happy hours the author has spent under their roof. There, what poverty, even though accompanied with genius, must seldom expect to meet with at the tables and in the circles of fashionable life, his welcome has ever been the cordiality of kindness and the warmth of friendship.

As from the situation in which it is now placed this MS. may be preserved, and this preface read when the hand that now writes it and the heart that now dictates it may be mouldering in the dust, let these be regarded as the genuine sentiments of a man who seldom flattered any and never those he loved.—Robert Burns, 27th April, 1791.

REQUEST FOR RETURN OF MSS.

The companionship of Burns and Riddell was not long-lived, the latter dying suddenly soon after the removal of Burns to Dumfries. In 1791 Burns wrote requesting the return or the destruction of the volumes, but owing to some estrangement beween himself and the Riddell family the correspondence came to nothing, and the manuscripts passed first to other branches of the Riddell family, and eventually to Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, who made good use of the poems in his biography of the poet.

In depositing the manuscripts with the Athenæum Mrs. Currie imposed no conditions, but her reason for selecting this institution was the fact that her late father-in-law had been one of its founders and its first president. In these circumstances it may well be inferred that she desired, and no doubt thought she had secured, for the MSS. a permanent and fitting resting-place in Liverpool. For many years the two volumes were kept securely locked in a safe, and it was not until Mr. Henry A. Bright had published for private distribution in 1874 his "rather scarce work detailing the MSS. that they were at his suggestion exposed during the daytime in a glass case for the inspection of the members of the Athenæum.

When in September 1902 Mr. Gordon Duff, who was said to be acting for Mr. Pierpont Morgan, made an offer of £5,000 for the MSS., the documents were immediately restored to the safe, as the fear was entertained that the prominent publicity given to them by the reported negotiations and the strong public protest against the idea of sale which was immediately excited might have a sensational theft as its sequel.

In a communication to the editor of the "Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury," Lord Rosebery considers the transaction "incredible and deplorable." Dr. William Wallace, one of the greatest living authorities on Burns, thinks "British local bodies should retain such treasures at all cost," and Sir W. Robertson Nicoll "deeply deplores and condemns such action."

The Scottish community of Liverpool is in revolt against the sale.

VIRTUES OF SEA BATHING

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Sea-bathing as an aid in the cure of comsumption, was the subject of most general interest at the sectional meetings of the British Medical Association, which began on July 23.

Dr. W. J. Tyson, of Folkestone, opened the discussion on sea-bathing. He remarked that in considering the effects of sea-bathing they must take into consideration not only the sea water, but also the characteristics of the town itself.

His opinion was that the best months for bathing were July, August and September.

The best time to bathe was between breakfast and luncheon, and the water must always be left before the reaction stage. The length of time to bath in the water as a general rule should be from five to fifteen minutes, the former period for non-swimmers, being quite long enough.

Slow dressing was as bad as slow bathing, and the friction of a rough towel should always be used on leaving the water. It was stupid for people to go to the seaside and bathe before first consulting a medical man, and it was advisable that seaside visitors should take a preliminary treatment of warm sea baths before entering the cold water.

IMPERIAL BATHING.

"The people who suffer most from imprudent bathing," remarked Dr. Tyson, "are excursionists, who dash into the sea regardless of the conditions of the beach and the water. The wonder is that more trouble does not occur to them than there does. Sea-bathing is beneficial if prudently undertaken."

Dr. Johns, of Bournemouth, dwelt on the effect of sea-bathing on consumptives.

"During the fifteen years," he said, "that I was medical director of an open-air sanatorium for consumptives at Bournemouth, I was in the habit of taking a dozen patients to bathe two or three times a week, and have no hesitation in saying that of all diseases benefited by sea-bathing I think tuberculosis leserves a prominent place."

"If suitable cases are chosen the risk is practically nil, whereas the benefits are very great. Roughly I should say I have taken one hundred patients to bathe at different times, and out of that number I only remember one untoward event. That was when a patient, contrary to my instructions, insisted on diving, and brought on haemorrhage."

SEAWEED BATH.

"I regret to think how little the benefits of sea bathing are appreciated by the medical profession at large. However much it was recommended in olden times, it is evidently not thought so much of now by the profession—more's the pity."

Dr. Dale, of Torquay, declared that there was no better remedy for tuberculosis than a warm sea-weed bath.

Dr. Kennedy (Bath) raised the question of the age at which it was safe for a child to be taken into the sea.

"I bathed a child before it was one year old," he said, "and the remarkable thing was that the baby could swim. (Laughter.) I am quite prepared for that laugh, but the first moment that I put the infant into the water it struck out and actually swam, but it never tried it afterwards.

"I think that when you put very young children into the water it is so cold that it gives them a shock. I have seen little children practically paralysed, although they have been in the water but a very short time.

Sea bathing, judiciously carried out, should be one of the most powerful means of combating asthma," added the speaker.

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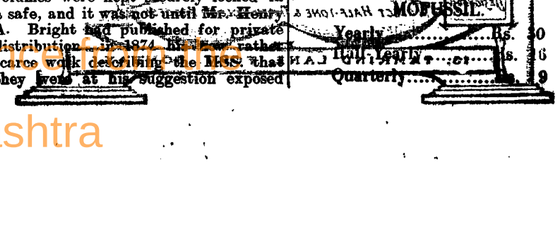

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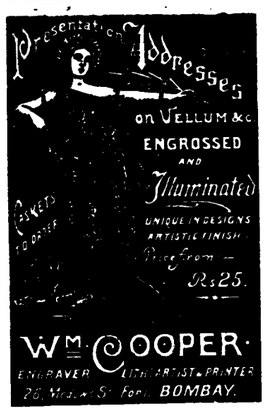

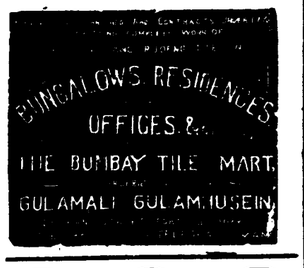

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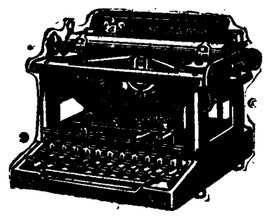

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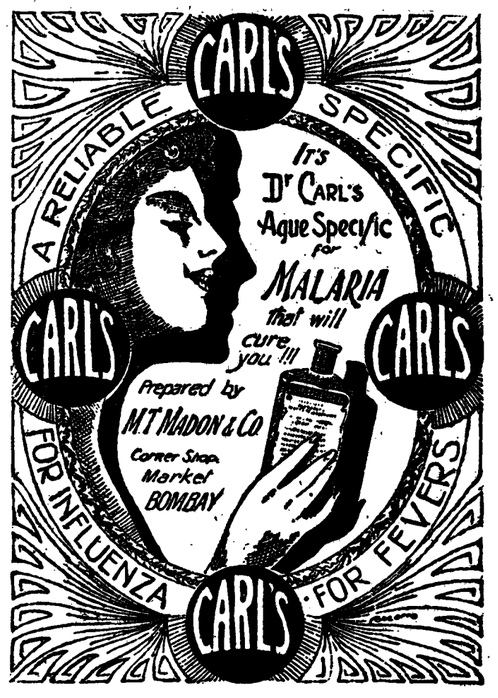

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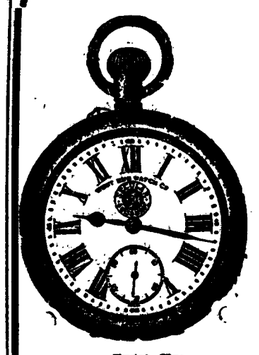

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